The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV........NO. 7251. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

LEGAL OPINIONS ON THE PACIFIC MAIL CONTRACT.

THE CONTRACT HELD TO BE IN FORCE BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND SOLICITOR GENERAL—THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE—THE REPORTED FIRE IN THE CAPITOL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The opinion of the Department of Justice on the Pacific Mail Subsidy is dated Aug. 3. It embraces, in the first place, an opinion of S. F. Phillips, the Solicitor General, who discusses the whole case, and gives the opinion that the contract is still in existence. Mr. Phillips first recites the facts as stated to him in the communication of the Postmaster General. He quotes the provisions of the law of June 1, 1872, under which the additional monthly mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan was contracted for by the Postmaster General. The contract was made on the 27th of August, 1872, the number of trips per year was specified as twelve, and the steam-ships were to be first-class American vessels. The monthly service was to commence on the 1st of October, 1873. The company contracted to have the two new steam-ships of four thousand tons register, of American construction, according to the terms of the law, ready for service at that date. Immediately upon entering on the contract, the company began the construction of the two vessels specified, but they were not ready for service at the date agreed in the contract. The question arose whether the company had on this account failed to comply with the law in such manner as to make void the contract for extra monthly service and the subsidy which was authorized. The point made by the company was that the law did not specify that the mail must be carried in vessels of the class referred to, but only that hereafter, whenever ships were accepted, they should be in accordance with the particular specifications cited. The question submitted by the Postmaster General is, in view of the facts, if the contract is existing and whether the two ships should be inspected, and, if approved, accepted, or whether the continuance or abolition of such additional service is at the option of the Postmaster General, or whether it has absolutely fallen by operation of law. The Solicitor says: "In my opinion the contract is still obligatory, and therefore the company is entitled to the inspection demanded, and to have its steam-ships, if accepted, placed in the additional mail service, the continuance or abolition of which is not within the option of the Postmaster General. It appears to me plain that the act of 1872 did not require such additional mail service to be done in steam-ships of the new class, unless other ships became necessary. The act refers expressly to the existing mail contract between the places named, and then speaks of steam-ships "hereafter accepted for the additional" service, and requires them to conform to a certain description. Plainly, if the steam-ships heretofore accepted should turn out to be sufficient for the new service as well as the old, the special requirements as to steam-ships would have had no effect, for "hereafter" none such would be accepted, as they would not be offered. This view he sustains by an argument derived from a statement of the law and facts. The Attorney General adds the following to the opinion of the Solicitor, as his personal views:

Without questioning the correctness of the Solicitor General's opinion, I prefer to put my approval of it on the following grounds: First, looking to the object of the act of June 1, 1872, authorizing an additional monthly mail service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, and taking into consideration the fact that such additional mail service has been rendered as provided for in said act, I am of the opinion that it was not an essential part of the contract that the new iron steam-ships should be furnished by Oct. 1, 1873, if at that time it satisfactorily appeared that they would be furnished within a reasonable time thereafter; second, on Oct. 1, 1873, it was well known by the Post Office Department that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was expending large amounts of money in constructing such steam-ships as were required by the contract to perform the additional mail service, as therein provided, but instead of notifying the company that its failure as to time would be regarded as an end to the contract, the department, it seems, afterward treated the contract as still subsisting; and in view of that fact, and the subsequent proceedings in Congress, I do not believe it would be legal or right now, when the completed steam-ships have been presented for inspection, for the Government to refuse to receive them into service under said contract, because they were not furnished by the 1st of October, 1873. Third—Considering that the act in question provides for a contract to continue ten years from the 1st of October, 1873, and that the primary objects of this legislation were to subserve the interests of American commerce and provide ships for the naval service of the United States in case of war, I think it would be subordinating the great ends of the statute to unimportant matters to hold that the will of Congress upon the subject was wholly defeated by the failure of the company to furnish iron steam-ships within a few months of the time fixed by a specification in the contract, especially when such specification was outside of the requirements of the law authorizing the contract. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

To the Postmaster General.

DIVISION OF OPINION IN THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Trade held a protracted meeting today and discussed the financial question, and one or two others relating to trade and commerce. Nothing definite was evolved, and it is possible the committee will leave here without coming to any agreement for harmonious action. There is as great diversity of opinion upon the financial question in this committee as in Congress. Hopes are entertained, however, that at the meeting to-morrow a proposition which they can unite in presenting to the Committee of Congress may be adopted.

AN ATTEMPT TO CREATE A SENSATION.

An effort was made to-day to create a sensation by a rumor that the Capitol Building had been on fire yesterday, and narrowly escaped destruction. It seems that the fact upon which this fabric was raised was nothing more than the burning of some tar in a room of the sub-basement which was kindled by a gas jet. The flame was against a heavy stone wall far removed from anything combustible, and, though it was discovered and extinguished, it could have done no possible harm if it had been allowed to burn itself out.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC SCHEME.

The members of the Pacific Railroad Committee express the conviction that the petition of the Texas Pacific Railroad for Government aid will meet with no favor in that committee. Some members laugh at the declaration of the concluding paragraph of the memorial presented to Congress by Thomas Scott, of the Texas Pacific, and A. Pierce, of the Atlantic and Pacific, in which they promise not to besiege Congress by personal pressure and solicitation, but to rely upon the actual merits of the case as presented. There is not a member of Congress who has not been approached in some manner, and generally by most insidious and artful means, which, if not actually corrupt, are certainly not calculated to advance the case on its merits solely or chiefly. The sentiment of Congress is as universally against Mr. Scott's scheme as is the voice of the press and public opinion, and it does not now seem possible that any favorable action, if indeed any discussion, can be obtained this Winter.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee on Appropriations will be ready to begin work in the House on Tuesday next upon the Appropriation bills, which have been so distributed as special orders that Mr. Garfield will be able to hold the control of the House till they have been nearly finished. As work on these bills will occupy five or six weeks at least, the time which the House will have left to devote to subsidies and land grants will be very brief.

The Civil Rights bill, which is before the Committee of the House on the Judiciary, was to-day referred to a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Butler, Poland, and White, which will report the bill back to the full committee on Tuesday next, with the mixed school section stricken out. Leading colored men have agreed to accept the bill thus modified as the best they can expect to obtain.

MR. KELLEY'S BOND BILL.

Judge Kelley does not talk hopefully of the prospects of his Three-sixty Bond bill. He has no doubt of its passage in the House, but is afraid it will not be received with favor in the Senate.

THE WAYS AND MEANS INVESTIGATION OF PACIFIC MAIL.

A WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF IRWIN AS A WITNESS—THE APPROPRIATIONS—MR. KELLEY AND THREE-SIXTY-FIVE—THE TEXAS PACIFIC ADVOCATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Committee on Ways and Means will hold a session tomorrow forenoon to continue the Pacific Mail investigation. The examination of Russell Sage to-day developed nothing of consequence, and he has returned to-night to New-York. He bore very hard upon Irwin in his testimony, but implicated no one else, and stated that he had no knowledge of any corruption of Congressmen. He seemed to think that Irwin had devoted the money to his own purposes. He stated that the company had checks by which Irwin had been paid $750,000, and that they had failed to get any account of it. The committee is very desirous of getting the testimony of Irwin. The statements of Mr. Sage and other intimations made to the committee, together with the telegrams received since Irwin was summoned, created a suspicion that he would avoid appearing if he could, and the committee, therefore, shifted any responsibility for his escape from itself upon the House by reporting a resolution declaring him in contempt and ordering his immediate arrest. This resolution the House agreed to, and the warrant of the Speaker has gone out to-night, and if Irwin is found and is able to be brought to Washington, his presence will be secured on Monday. It is the impression of parties here who are in position to know something of Irwin's feelings and intentions, that he will come before the committee, and, as they say, make a clean breast of it, telling all that he knows about the disposition of the fund entrusted to him. The committee will pursue the investigation as earnestly as possible, but it cannot be said that any great hope is entertained of making important discoveries. The impression has always prevailed here that large sums of money were spent in Congress to secure the additional subsidy, and names of Congressmen and names of newspaper men are freely mentioned in this connection. If the committee succeeds in carrying out its purpose the evidence will soon be at hand to sustain or absolutely disprove the current charges of corruption in connection with this subsidy. The investigation will be a standing warning to members against jobbery with railroads this Winter, and will deter men otherwise corruptly disposed from entering into bargains for votes.

THE TROUBLES IN VICKSBURG.

THE INTERIOR QUIET—SHERIFF CROSBY STILL IN PRISON—INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE CLERK OF THE SUPERVISORS.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 11.—Reports from the interior are that the negroes are returning to the fields and pursuing their usual avocations. The city is quiet and orderly.

Last night the Board of Aldermen authorized the Mayor to organize a brigade of volunteer policemen, to consist of ten companies of fifty men each.

Sheriff Crosby and several of the negro leaders are held prisoners, partly for their own safety, and to be made amenable to the laws, if they have violated them.

The Board of County Supervisors, (all negroes,) now in session, have discovered that the negro Chancery Clerk has no bond whatever on record, though he has been in office more than a year. There are seven indictments for forgery and embezzlement pending against him.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ELECTION OF A JUDGE IN CHARLESTON.—THE CHAMBERLAIN CANDIDATE CHOSEN.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 11.—The election of a Judge of the Charleston Circuit Court, by the State Legislature, which took place to-day, attracted much attention because both of the prominent candidates were Republicans, and one of them was actively supported by Gov. Chamberlain, and the other opposed by him.

The Chamberlain candidate was Hon. J. P. Reed, a Carolinian of some ability and distinction, who recently joined the Republican party. The anti-Chamberlain candidate was W. J. Whipper, a notorious black politician.

In the caucus last night Gov. Chamberlain demanded that an able and honest man be chosen, and denounced Whipper as incapable and corrupt, and urged the election of Reed. There was much confusion, and the Governor was bitterly abused by Whipper and other Republicans. This morning the Whipper party were confident of winning, but the Conservatives seeing the Republican administration attacked, voted in a body for Reed, who was elected on the first ballot.

A SENSITIVE JUDGE—HE SUES A NEWSPAPER FOR LIBEL.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 10.—Judge John J. Yellott, of the Circuit Court of Baltimore County, instituted suit yesterday against the Baltimore *American* for libel, laying damages at $50,000. The ground of the action is the falsehood of a recent editorial in the *American* criticizing the action of the Baltimore County Court for the release on insufficient bail of parties indicted for shop-lifting in Baltimore city and whose cases had been removed to Baltimore County.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE VON ARNIM TRIAL.

RETIRED DIPLOMATS EXEMPT FROM THE DISCIPLINARY POWER OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE—VON ARNIM UNDER ESPIONAGE FROM BERLIN WHILE IN PARIS—OWNERSHIP OF THE DOCUMENTS.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Upon the resumption of Count Von Arnim's trial this morning, a letter from the Count to Herr Von Bulow, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, was read. In this communication the Count maintained that after he was placed on the retired list he was no longer amenable to the disciplinary power of the Foreign Office.

Herr Schevan, a Secretary of the German Legation at Paris, testified that he first learned that the documents were missing from Baron Holstein, also a secretary, who was searching the archives for Prince Hohenlohe, the Ambassador.

At this point Dr. Dockhorn, of the counsel for the defense, stated that in December last Baron Holstein confessed that he had received orders from Berlin to watch the actions of Count Von Arnim, and sent continuous reports in relation thereto.

The Court decided to send a telegram to Baron Holstein summoning him to appear and defend himself against the charge of Dr. Dockhorn.

The prisoner here remarked that he had already stated the whereabouts of all the documents included in the third category, except a few. He could not reproach the staff of the Embassy for carelessness, and accepted the entire responsibility.

Prof. Lewis testified that Count Von Arnim consulted with him as to whether he should wait for the Foreign Office to commence proceedings, or take the initiative himself to compel it to recognize his right of ownership in the documents.

Count Von Arnim was interrogated with reference to the authorship of certain newspaper articles attributed to him. He admitted that he authorized the publication in the Brussels *Echo du Parlement* a statement that he was about to resign the ambassadorship because of the treatment he received from Parisian society. He said he would call the Secretary of State, Thilo, to prove that the Foreign Office asked whether he wanted this news to appear in the German papers. He afterward denied the authorship of the item, in order to mitigate the impression it produced. He acknowledged the authorship of the article in the Cologne *Gazette* and admitted that he wished to influence the press. He also acknowledged that the letter to Dr. Dollinger was his, but refused to answer any questions in relation to the revelations in the Vienna *Presse*, for fear of compromising others.

Herr Braun, formerly proprietor of the *Spener Gazette*, testified that in May last Herr Lindau, on behalf of Count von Arnim, requested the publication of an article.

Herr Zehlicke, the editor, repeated the testimony given by him at the preliminary inquiry.

Herr Von Bulow testified that Bismarck ordered Baron Holskein, subject to Arnim's approval, to treat the statement in the *Echo du Parlement* ironically, and reproduce it in the German papers.

Herr Landsberg, a journalist, was examined. He acknowledged that he sent a disclosure to the *Vienna Presse*, but declined to state whether Arnim was implicated in the publication. Landsberg admitted that he wrote the letters included in the indictment concerning the purchase of the *Tagsblatt*, or some other newspaper, by Arnim. The latter frequently spoke on the subject, but the witness never considered his intentions serious.

GERMANY.

OPPOSITION TO THE LANDSTURM BILL FROM ULTRAMONTANES — THE WESTPHALIA LADIES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A special dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin says the Ultramontanes are actively working to secure the defeat in the Reichstag of the Landsturm bill.

The noble ladies of Westphalia who were recently fined for signing a seditious address to the Bishop of Paderborn have appealed from the sentence.

ARREST OF AN ULTRAMONTAINE EDITOR.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Herr Majunbe, Member of Parliament, and editor of the Ultramontane journal *Germania*, has been arrested and imprisoned for publishing seditious matter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE JUTE OPERATIVES' STRIKE SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The strike of the operatives in the jute-mills of Dundee has ended in a victory, the proprietors having renounced their intention of reducing wages.

APPREHENDED LOSS OF A STEAMER WITH ALL ON BOARD.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—It is feared that the steamer Pelican, from Cardiff for Cork, has been lost with all on board. Her passengers and crew numbered forty-six in all.

ANOTHER GALE ON THE COAST.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—There is a heavy gale again to-day on the coast of Great Britain.

SPAIN.

SERRANO IN CONFERENCE WITH THE NORTHERN COMMANDERS—WITHDRAWAL OF GERMAN GUN-BOATS.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—Marshal Serrano has visited Espartero and Logrono, and has had a conference with Gens. Laserna and Moriones.

The German gun-boats Nautilus and Albatross have withdrawn from Spanish waters.

REPUBLICAN LOSS IN THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT.

HENDAYE, Dec. 11.—Gen. Loma is reported to have lost 700 men in his recent defeat.

FRANCE.

THE LEFT CENTRE—THE CONTESTED ELECTION IN NIEVRE.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—M. Corne, recently elected President of the Left Centre, at a caucus to-day stated that the party had gone to the utmost limit of concession.

The Extreme Left have elected M. Brisson as their President.

The Committee of the Assembly to which was referred the validity of M. Burgoing's election in the Department of the Nièvre, has decided to postpone the investigation until a result is reached in the judicial proceedings against parties implicated in the Committee of Appeal to the People. Meanwhile the Bonapartists will move the immediate confirmation by the Assembly of M. Burgoing's right to his seat.

URUGUAY.

THE INSURRECTION—THE TROOPS REFUSE TO ACT AGAINST THE REBELS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The commander of the British man-of-war Cracker telegraphs to the Admiralty Office from Montevideo, under date of the 9th inst., confirming the report that an insurrection has broken out in Uruguay. He says the Government troops refuse to march against the insurgents, and demand the resignation of the Ministers.

CENTRAL ASIA.

A RUSSIAN CARAVAN AT KHORASSAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11. — News has reached the advanced posts of the Russian Army in Central Asia of the safe arrival in Khorassan of the first Russian trading caravan which ever penetrated that country. The reports received from the caravan complain of hostile agitations among the native tribes, caused by the intrigues and instigations of British agents.

MR. KELLEY AND THE "NEW PARTY."

LETTER TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE "INDEPENDENT PARTY"—WHAT HE WILL DO IN A CERTAIN CONTINGENCY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 11.—Hon. W. D. Kelley's letter of Dec. 5 to T. B. Buchanan, Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Independent Party, will be published here to-morrow. In the letter he says: "For the present I owe a duty to the Republican Party, and will perform it so far as I can conscientiously. If, however, the demands of the party shall trench upon the domain of conscience or self-respect, I shall be found, at least so far, in opposition to it. A few days will enlighten me on this subject. If the message of the President and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury are to contain such propositions as we are told they will with reference to the speedy resumption of specie payments, and the Republican Party accept them, I shall in so far co-operate with those who oppose them, let such opposition lead me into what affiliation it may. I have carefully considered your proposed basis of union, and may say that I have long believed, and for some years enforced, the doctrine that it is the duty of the Government to issue the money of the country, and prohibit the circulation of the notes of corporations, whether State or National, and that the money so issued should be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, including duties on imports. In these views I agreed with my late distinguished colleague, Thaddeus Stevens, so early as 1862; but having been instructed by the results of the issue of assignats, based upon property to which the Government had no legal tenure, and of continental money, for the funding of which no provision was made, I have held that, coincidentally with the issue of Government paper, means should be provided for its funding in interest-bearing bonds, so that the Government might be able to borrow from its own people, and distribute the taxes collected from them among them when paying the interest on its funded debt. Two classes of bonds should be issued by the Government for the absorption of any excess of paper money that might be issued, namely, long bonds with a fixed rate of interest, payable, principal and interest, in paper, and therefore not likely to be favored by foreign investors; and another, inter-convertible at the option of the holder, at a lower rate of interest, say 3.65 per cent. With these two classes of loans open to the people, there need be no apprehension of an excessive volume of currency by converting the present bonded debt into bonds bearing a lower rate of interest in paper and placing it in the hands of our own people."

He continues: "In this way we may turn the balance of trade in our favor and retain the bullion produced by our mines, and come naturally to the use of gold and silver as part of our currency, without the terrible suffering that forced contraction, as a means of resumption, is now imposing on the men of enterprise and the men of toil and small economies in every part of our country, for the benefit of the comparatively few who are in the enjoyment of realized capital. The effect of this system would unquestionably be to reduce the rate of interest, and in so far remove the necessity for a certain percentage of the protection now demanded by those who are engaged in developing the resources of the country and providing diversified employment for its men, women, and youth."

LOUISIANA.

APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT TO PLACE TROOPS IN THE STATE-HOUSE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In response to urgent requests from New-Orleans that the President place troops in the State-house, he is represented as saying to-day that he would not act from apprehended danger, but if violence occurred he would take means to suppress it.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 11.—The Returning Board has decided to refer the De Soto Parish election returns to the Legislature because they had no returns from the Supervisor before them. Some weeks ago Beau, the Supervisor, gave the returns to a party who refuses to give them up until paid one thousand dollars for them. The Conservatives urge the Board and the State authorities to take some action to compel the Supervisor to report, but they refused to move in the matter. The Conservatives to-day offered the duplicate of the returns, which were filed with the Clerk of the Court, the ballot-boxes, and the testimony of the Clerk, but the board declined to canvass the duplicates or to examine the ballot-boxes.

A PETITION TO DISSOLVE THE FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—A petition has been filed in the Supreme Judicial Court of this county by a majority in number, as alleged, of the stockholders of the Franklin Telegraph Company, praying that the late lease with the Atlantic and Pacific line for ninety-nine years be vacated, as they deem it fraudulent, and the rent of the line grossly inadequate; and that the Franklin Telegraph Company may be dissolved, and a Receiver appointed to sell the property and assets, and divide them among the stockholders, after the payment of debts. The petition is signed by seventy-five stockholders, and will be heard on the first Monday of February.

MINERS IN THE BLACK HILLS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—A special to the *Times*, from Sioux City, Iowa, says Mr. Bense, of Minnesota, arrived there to-day direct from the Black Hills Mining District, and confirms the reports that quite a large body of miners are at work in the Hills. He says they are well fortified, and that they have found gold in paying quantities.

SPECIAL ELECTION FOR AN ASSEMBLYMAN.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Gov. Dix has issued a proclamation, ordering a special election in the Seventh Assembly District, Kings County, on the 31st day of December, to fill the vacancy in the Assembly caused by the death of Hon. Stephen J. Colahan.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations: Best and Belcher, 33; Belcher, 48; Chollar, 68; Yellow Jacket, 143; Gould and Curry, 31; Savage, 98; Overman, 79; Justice, 85; Consolidated Virginia, 246; California, 249; Crown Point, 55; Ophir, 110; Segregated Belcher, 132½.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS FROM THE WEST TO BE REDUCED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 11.—The Western Bureau of Railroad Commissioners met here to-day, and ordered a reduction of seven cents on the Winter schedule for East-bound freights. This is supposed to be the beginning of a war against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for their refusal to join the Saratoga compact.

THE TILTON-BEECHER SUIT.

JUDGE McCUE ORDERS A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

HE HOLDS THAT THE DISCRETIONARY POWER OF THE CITY COURT SHOULD BE EXERCISED—COPY OF THE DECISION—THE CASE TO BE TRIED IN JANUARY—A COMPROMISE SAID TO BE IMPOSSIBLE.

Judge McCue rendered his decision yesterday upon the application made before him on Thursday morning, by Mr. Beecher's counsel, for an order to compel Mr. Tilton's counsel to furnish a bill of particulars. He holds that the City Court has power to order bills of particulars in every kind of actions, and that the present case is one in which the discretionary power of the court should be exercised in granting such an order. It is his opinion that the plaintiff can without injury to his cause furnish sufficient information to fix within a reasonable limit the times and places at which he intends to prove the main charges against the defendant. He considers that the application made in the first instance for the order was properly denied because counsel for the defendant then required plaintiff to furnish specific dates, and sought to preclude the introduction of evidence not having a direct bearing upon them. Judge McCue does not think such an order could have been justly made. He decides that all that is necessary is to specify the times within a reasonable period, and holds that the plaintiff should not be restricted from bringing forward such evidence as to confessions, letters, and documents as tend to prove the main charges without any reference to the dates and places specified in the bill of particulars. The order has been so modified that, while granting nearly all that defendant's counsel required, it imposes none of those restraints upon the plaintiff which his counsel feared. The following is a copy of the decision:

JUDGE M'CUE'S DECISION.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher.—Motion for a bill of particulars.

The court of last resort has decided that this court has power to order a bill of particulars in all descriptions of actions when the circumstances are such that justice demands that a party shall be apprised of the matters for which he is to be put on trial, with greater particularity than is required by the rules of pleading.

Application is now made by the defendant for a statement in writing, verified by the plaintiff, of the particular times and places at which he expects or intends to prove the commission of any criminal acts between the defendant and the plaintiff's wife.

After a careful examination of the papers submitted on the motion, and after deliberating upon the able and suggestive arguments of counsel, I am of opinion that the present case is a proper one for the exercise of judicial discretion, and that the plaintiff can, without any injustice to himself, give the defendant the information desired by him, so as to enable him to prepare fully to meet the plaintiff's charges.

The law imposes no responsibility, and does not require from the plaintiff the designation of the precise day at the hazard of failure of justice if he fail to prove the act upon the precise day named. It is sufficient if he designates the day with such reasonable approximation as that the defendant is fairly apprised of the charges.

In view of the affidavit of the plaintiff read on this motion, it will be sufficient for him to state in the bill of particulars to be furnished that the two acts of criminal intimacy alleged to have taken place on the 10th and 17th days of October, 1868, were committed on or about those days, and at either one or the other of the places mentioned in the affidavit, or, as suggested by one of the counsel for the defendant, it may be regarded as sufficient to say that these acts were committed during the month of October, 1868. Such a statement fairly acquaints the defendant with the charge he is to meet. I think it not improper to remark here that the frankness with which the defendant's counsel concede that such a statement may be regarded as a reasonable compliance with the rule proper to be applied on such a case as this, renders this application more easy of disposition than it seemed to be when the motion was first made at Special Term.

The objection to give a statement of particulars seems to rest mainly upon the ground that the designation of particular acts of adultery necessarily excludes proof of confessions made by the defendant going to establish acts of adultery when no time and place was named in the confession. The general confessions of the defendant may be given in evidence against himself, and they may be sufficient, if accepted in full force by the jury, to convict the defendant, and it is clear that all declarations, writings, and documents, which are properly admissible in evidence, may be used with all the force and effect they deserve against the defendant to establish the main issue.

The radical difference in the proposed orders submitted by the respective counsel seems to be this: The plaintiff insists that he shall not be precluded from giving evidence of acts of the defendant by which the adulterous intercourse charged in the complaint may be established, "although it may not thereby appear to have been committed on any particular day, or at any particular place;" while, on the other hand, the defendant insists that, if by acts it is intended to prove specific acts of adultery, the bill of particulars should state these acts with the same fairness with reference to time, place, and circumstance, as is suggested in relation to the two acts alleged to have been committed in the month of October, 1868. I cannot well understand how any act of the defendant can be offered as proving directly and specifically the adulterous intercourse charged in the complaint, "although it may not thereby appear to have been committed on any particular day or at any particular time." Such seems to be the plaintiff's proposition. Such proof would necessarily not only establish the commission of the adultery, but also with some degree of certainty both the time and place.

There is no practical difficulty in reconciling this apparent antagonism, as declared by the Court of last resort, in the decision made in this case. "The Court must see to it that both parties are fairly dealt with." If the plaintiff proposes to prove any specific acts of adultery alleged to have taken place in October, 1868, it should be so stated. If the plaintiff does not propose this, it is no hardship to limit him to proof of the specific charges which he intends to press.

The plaintiff's proposition that if he be thus limited and fail in his proofs as to the acts alleged to have taken place in October, 1868, the defendant, "though confessing his guilt as to other times and places," must necessarily be acquitted, seems to me entirely untenable.

In the shape in which the former motion was made there was force in the objection, for it was then asked that the plaintiff should be confined in his proofs to the times mentioned in the bill of particulars. On the present application, however, it is not sought to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit of the general confessions of the defendant. Such a rule might, indeed, "shield a defendant from just responsibility." We propose no such restraint.

As to the specific acts of crime charged against the defendant, he should be advised of them with reasonable precision. As to the results which may follow the proof of acts, (other than specific acts of adultery,) documents, confessions, and any other circumstances properly admissible in evidence, they must be left to the determination of the jury under the rules laid down by the court on the trial.

I am of opinion, therefore, first, that the plaintiff should be limited as to his bill of specific acts of adultery to those named by him in his bill of particulars; second, that this order is not to be construed as prohibiting the plaintiff from introducing on the trial of this action testimony which may be admissible under the general rules of evidence as to any acts, (other than specific acts of adultery,) declarations, writings, documents, and confessions in which alleged confessions no particular time or place shall have been referred to.

No costs of this motion. A. McCUE, Judge.

THE ORDER.

In pursuance of the above decision, Judge McCue caused the following order to be entered in the office of the Clerk of the City Court:

On reading and filing the affidavit of Thomas G. Shearman, verified Dec. 7, 1874, and the affidavit of Theodore Tilton, verified Dec. 10, 1874, on the part of plaintiff and on the order to show cause, granted here on Dec. 7, 1874, and the remitter from the Court of Appeals upon the appeal from the order heretofore made in this case denying the motion for a bill of particulars, and after hearing William M. Evarts, Thomas G. Shearman, and Gen. Tracy, of counsel for defendant, and Mr. Morris, of counsel for plaintiff, it is ordered: That the plaintiff furnish to the defendant's attorneys within three days of the time of the service of a copy of this order on them, a statement of particulars, verified by the oath of the plaintiff, setting forth the particular times and places at which he expects or intends to offer proof that any specific acts of adultery occurred between the defendant and the wife of the plaintiff. Such designation to be made as indicated in the decision on file, and that the plaintiff be and he hereby is precluded from offering any evidence at the trial of this action to prove the occurrence of any specific act of adultery at any other time or place than such as shall be set forth in the said statement of particulars. But this order is not to be construed as prohibiting the plaintiff from introducing on the trial of this action testimony which may be admissable under the general rules of evidence, (other than specified acts of adultery,) declarations, writings, documents, or any alleged confessions on the part of the defendant of any such criminal, wrongful or improper acts, in which alleged confessions no particular time or place shall be alleged to have been referred to.

THE TRIAL POSTPONED.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF CLOSING THE CASE WITHIN THE PRESENT TERM—ORDER OF POSTPONEMENT.

It was stated in yesterday's TIMES that at the conclusion of the argument on the bill of particulars a consultation was held between the counsel for Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, in order to discuss the probability of closing the case within the present term should the trial commence on Monday. From reliable sources it had been learned that the opinion was expressed that counsel on both sides would agree to a postponement of the case until January, and the result of the consultation has verified the correctness of that statement. Yesterday morning Gen. Tracy and Ex-Judge Morris called upon Chief Judge Neilson, of the City Court, and informed him that counsel on both sides had agreed to postpone the hearing of the case until January. This conclusion was based upon the doubt which exists of the power of the court to continue the cause from one term to another. In conformity with this arrangement, Judge Neilson caused the following order to be entered:

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the trial, if commenced next Monday, could not be closed during the term, the case is ordered over until the first Monday of January Term next, and the jurors now impaneled are discharged, and need not attend as heretofore directed. By the Court.

GEORGE W. KNAEBEL, Deputy Clerk.

Dated Brooklyn, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE REPORTED COMPROMISE.

COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES EMPHATICALLY CONTRADICT THE RUMOR.

A rumor was in circulation yesterday to the effect that a compromise of the Tilton-Beecher suit was possible, and that the sudden termination of the Proctor-Moulton case was but a prelude to a similar conclusion of the main action. Thorough investigation proves this report to be without foundation. Ex-Judge Fullerton, the leading counsel for the plaintiff, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that not a word of the supposed "compromise" or anything like it had been communicated to him, and professed much surprise at the unauthorized circulation of such a statement. What he wanted and what his client demanded was a fair and full trial at the earliest possible moment. He was opposed to any postponement to the next term of the City Court, but in view of the fact that the point of jurisdiction in case an extended term should be found necessary was a difficult one, they did not propose to go to trial with the possibility of a favorable verdict being forfeited through a mere technicality. A postponement would largely enhance the legal expenses of the case, but that would have no effect in deterring them from a vigorous and successful prosecution. If the compromise rumor had been started by the other side he could understand it. As it was he was at a loss to account for the motive which could have prompted such a report.

At a later hour in the day a representative of THE TIMES called at the office of Gen. Tracey, in Montague street, Brooklyn, and was assured by Mr. Brodhead, the only member of the firm present, that the statement of a compromise on Mr. Beecher's part was unauthorized and false. Mr. Brodhead could not speak for the other members of the firm, but for himself he could say that the rumor was entirely new to him, and, furthermore, improbable in the extreme. If he were Mr. Beecher, he said, he would never consent to compromise one iota of this case, nor would he rest content with anything short of a full and complete vindication. Mr. Beecher was as reluctant to postpone the trial as the plaintiff, and nothing but the emphatic opinions of the Judges would have induced his counsel to consent to such a course.

Mr. Thomas C. Pearsall, Mr. Morris' partner, authorized a TIMES reporter, last evening, to contradict in the most emphatic manner the rumor which had been circulated to the effect that a compromise in the case was being entertained. He said that there was not the slightest shadow of foundation for such a statement. Neither Mr. Tilton nor his counsel had for a moment thought of a compromise. The compromise which had been effected in the suit of Miss Proctor against Mr. Moulton had, he said, strengthened their position, and could not be taken in any sense as an indication of a settlement of Mr. Tilton's suit. They were cases which differed widely in their nature, though they had become so intimately associated before the public. He repeated, in the most emphatic language, that there was no ground whatever for the rumor of a compromise.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high in the Southern States, with north or east winds and generally clear weather. Light rain or snow, followed by clear and colder weather, prevailed in New-England and the northern portion of the Middle States, with brisk northwesterly winds and increased pressure. Light snow is reported from the lower lake region, where westerly winds and lower temperature prevail. The temperature continues below freezing in the upper lake region and the North-west, with clear or fair weather and high barometer.

The rivers have fallen at Cairo and Nashville and risen at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, generally clear and colder weather will prevail, with brisk north westerly or westerly winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the lower lake region, partly cloudy and colder weather, south-west to north-west winds, rising barometer, and areas of light snow.

For the canal regions of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the temperature will continue below freezing during Saturday and Saturday night.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's pharmacy, New-York:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	35°	35°	3:30 P. M.	41°	40°
6 A. M.	34°	33°	6 P. M.	41°	37°
9 A. M.	37°	34°	9 P. M.	42°	39°
12 M.	38°	36°	12 P. M.	40°	31°

Average temperature yesterday..........35⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........38½°

ALABAMA.

RELIGION AMONG THE WHITES AND NEGROES.

RELATIONS OF THE DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS—HOW NEGROES ARE BAPTIZED—AN OLD BLACK MAN'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE—HIS IDEA OF HEAVEN—THE FUNERAL OF A PLANTATION NEGRO—AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUNTSVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1874.

As in nearly every part of the South, there are many churches in North Alabama, and the inhabitants of even the smallest towns and villages have ample opportunity to worship God in numerous ways, and according to widely different creeds. The women, old and young, make a great show of religion, and seldom fail to appear in the churches on Sunday morning. The men, on the contrary, are not often seen in the sacred edifices, which were built and are supported by their liberal donations. They never refuse to give money for religious purposes, but on Sunday, as on every other day in the week, the majority of them spend their time lounging about the streets talking politics. Yesterday evening the Episcopalian Bishop of this diocese, in an ably-written sermon, called attention to what he termed "the startling immorality of the men of Alabama." In the course of his address he said that the men of the South demanded that their mothers, their sisters, and their wives, should be chaste and God-fearing. That the women were virtuous and devout could not be doubted; they were indeed the pillars of the temple. But for their goodness and virtue they received only slender thanks from their husbands, who, while they demanded as a right that women should be educated in virtue, were themselves sunk in vice and corruption. They would look with horror upon the woman who would take the name of the Creator in vain, yet their own mouths were seldom free from the vilest of language. Why should this be! A wife had certainly as much right to desire a pure and moral husband as a man had to demand a virtuous wife. This was what ought to be, but the men of Alabama seemed to think differently. Their girls they protected from every immoral influence, while their sons, by their example, were led into many vices. The Bishop spoke in this strain for nearly an hour. In Huntsville there are six Protestant and one Catholic churches. The priest is, of course, excluded from all intercourse with the Protestant clergymen, and the Rector of the Episcopal Church holds himself religiously aloof from the social meetings of the Pastors of the Methodist, Baptist, and other churches. Nominally, the dissenters from the faith of the Church of England are very good friends, but in reality they are at swords' points, and never lose any opportunity to say something unkind of each other. It has frequently been remarked that were it not for "the women and the parsons" the men of the North and South would never have gone to war. This may or may not be true, but it is certain that to-day the men of the South, as a class, are quite as loyal to the United States Government as are those of New-England or New-York. Some of the women, on the contrary, find a species of melancholy pleasure in declaring that they are "unreconstructed rebels" and that they "hate Yankees awful."

RELIGION AMONG THE NEGROES.

Soon after the war ceased, it was remarked that the negroes of the South had changed in many respects, and that among other things they had given up dancing and singing. Now their principal amusement consists in going to church and shouting themselves hoarse in what they call "the holy dance." Here, in Huntsville, nearly every negro in the place has "'sperienced religion," as he will tell you with a sly affectation of meekness that is truly laughable. Having experienced religion does not mean with them, however, that they shall try to live pure, good lives, or that they shall sacrifice anything for the sake of their faith. Religious negroes steal as much and get drunk quite as often as do the very few who are not in the Church, and I am informed on the very best authority that black men and women, after passing half the night in a protracted or revival meeting, will leave the house of God to engage in scenes of dissipation that are too disgusting for description. In a former letter I tried to convey an idea of how terribly immoral the country negroes were. At this time it is only necessary to add that several colored preachers in North Alabama are known to have more than one wife, and that the leading sister in the Methodist Church in this place is the keeper of a den frequented only by negro thieves and women of the lowest class. In Church matters the colored people are very exclusive; at the same time they are excessively proud of the particular denomination to which they belong, and loud in their denunciation of those who join other churches. In Huntsville the so-called Hard-shell Baptist congregation is by far the largest, numbering upward of two thousand members. A day or two since I asked an old darkey, who is a prominent elder in the Methodist Church, how it was that the Baptists were so numerous: 'Lor', Sah," said he, "dat's easy 'nough 'splained. Niggers is sinful fond of show, and the Baptists gives it to 'em sure; no natural nigger can't resist the fascinations of a public baptisin'."

Any one who has witnessed the ceremonies pertaining to the baptism by immersion of a number of colored people can very well understand why the excitable negroes are influenced by them. In Huntsville, applications for admission to the Hard-shell Baptist Church are received twice a year, and the candidates who are considered worthy are publicly immersed in a beautiful little stream which flows through the town. The scene which is presented on such an occasion is indeed a remarkable one. After a preliminary service in the church, which consists for the most part of praying and singing, a company of some one hundred young men who are chosen by the Pastor come out of the building and station themselves in the street. They are all dressed in dark clothes, and each of them appears with a long piece of white cotton cloth bound around his head. After these young men have sung a given number of hymns, the Pastor of the church appears, clad in a long flannel gown of a dark gray color. He is supported on either hand by a chosen deacon, and is closely followed by the candidates for baptism, the women coming first and the men following. The members of the church and congregation bring up the rear, and in this order they march through the streets singing and shouting at the top of their voices. "Am I a soldier of the cross?" is their favorite hymn. After parading through the city in this way, some times for upward of an hour, they proceed to the banks of the creek already mentioned. Here the procession is met by a throng of negroes from all parts of the surrounding country, and to preserve order and quiet the young men having the white clothes around their heads, station themselves at different points, and prevent the crowd from breaking in upon a closed space which is reserved for the pastor and the candidates. Twelve of them wade into the creek, which is not more than knee deep at the point selected, and after thus "taking charge of the waters," as this preparatory ceremony is called, the Pastor, a white-haired old man, kneels down on the ground and prays long and fervently for those who have presented themselves for baptism. While the minister is thus engaged, the people remain comparatively quiet, but the moment the prayer is concluded they commence to shout and sing immoderately. After some degree of order has been restored, the minister wades into the water, followed by his two deacons. Taking a position in the middle of the stream, he calls out the name of a candidate, who is at once conducted to him by one of the young men. The women are always called first, and, as they approach the minister, the utmost stillness prevails. When they come up to the old man, he takes their hands, and then, in the name of the Trinity, throws them under the water. The moment he does so, the crowd shouts out, as if with one voice, "Bress God." Then the woman who has just been immersed commences to flounder around in the water, and yell and sing as if she were bereft of reason. She is then caught by a number of the young men, and with difficulty carried to the shore. Each succeeding candidate seems to strive to outdo the one who has preceded her. "Glory to the Lord!" they cry; "I'se borned again!" "To be sure, honey; never die no more," is echoed by the congregation. "No, never die no more!" screams the woman; "Oh, God, I'se happy, I'se happy! The gates have done gone opened for dis nigger!" In this way the poor creatures work themselves into an almost frantic state, and even after they have been carried out of the water they continue to shout like mad women. Some of them even go so far as to tear their clothes off, and have to be covered with blankets, which are brought for that purpose. They are then conveyed to their homes by female friends. The men, after having been immersed, sing and pray, but they seldom commit any of the excesses described.

HOW NICK CLARK EXPERIENCED RELIGION.

Many of the negroes of North Alabama firmly believe, or pretend to believe, that the devil has appeared to them. There is one old fellow in this place, named Nick Clark, who declares that the devil has visited him on several occasions, and that he has each time been driven away by an angel sent especially for the purpose. The old man is one of the preachers in the hard-shell Baptist Church, and is looked upon by all the colored people of the neighborhood as one of the most religious and best of men. Nick was introduced to me by one of the white Pastors of Huntsville, who assured me that the old fellow was a fair sample of the men who took the lead in negro churches, and that the story of how he "experienced religion" was well worth listening to. After a great deal of coaxing, Nick was induced to tell this "'sperience," as he called it. "Long before I 'sperienced religion," he commenced, "I must have been one of the chosen of the Lord. Way back in slavery times, afore the Master of all set us niggers free, I used to be a very bad man, and swore worse nor white folks. This went on for some time, and I found myself goin' from bad to worse, when one day while I war fast asleep in a corn-field I was touched on the head by something dat went right through me. I looked up and seed a beautiful angel standing over me. What you want? I cried out, and the angel answered, 'Nick, I'se come to ask you not to swear no more.' Then the spirt vanished away like, and I woke right up. As soon as I came to myself I started and ran to my cabin and throwed myself into a corner. I 'clare to the Lord to dis day dat I didn't go to sleep, but fell into a kind of trance, like. And," continued the old fellow, very impressively, "while I was in dat condition I first 'sperienced the danger of leadin' on a sinful life. It come to me in dis way. I thought I was on the top of a mighty big barn, bigger nor any in the county, and while I warnt thinkin on nothin, the roof give way and I broke through. Just as soon as I 'sperienced the fallin' in of the roof I found myself inside the barn, and seed that it war filled full of strings drawed from one wall to the other. I was away up fifty feet from the ground and restin' on these strings. So I stayed for 'bout two minuets, I reckons, and den the strings begin to break, an, consequent, I commenced afallin'. First I went little by little, den faster and faster, till the strings commenced breaking all around me. When I comed near the bottom, I seed the devil with a big yellow dog and three black imps waitang for me. Oh, Lord! thinks I, you's gone now, Nick, and so I went fallen faster and faster till just 'afore I comed to the ground, and just as the yellow dog was makin' a spring for me, I war held fast on one of the strings, and a bright angel come and said, 'Nick, does yer pray to be saved?' 'Yes, says I; oh, Lord yes!' and the next moment the devil and the dog and the imps all vanished, and I come to myself out of the trance—I 'clare I woren't asleep—and found dot I war a lyin' all in a heap on my own cabin floor, safe as any nigger on the place. Dat war my first 'sperience of the power of prayer. But," continued the old preacher, "'dough I knew now of the salvation power of prayer, I knowed noffin of faith, without which no sinner can't hope to enter into the kingdom. The way I come to 'sperience faith war like dis. I war lying in a corn-patch in a trance like, same as on t'other o'casion, when all to once I seed a plow agoin' through the field without no mules and no driver, and sure as I'es settin' here now, every row war just as straight as if dey had been drawed wid a line. Just when I noticed dis, an angel come to me and said, 'Nick, does you see dat plow agoin' through the field?' 'Yes, madam,' says I. 'An you's sure it's agoin', dough you don't see no man and no mules a movin' it?' 'Yes, madam,' says I. 'Well, den,' says she, 'you has faith, and you's 'cepted in the fold of the Lord.' When she said dis she just went up into heaven, and as she war agoin' in I got one look and seed everything so cool and nice, wid shade trees and 'cademized roads fresh sprinkled. 'Dat's heaven, sure,' says I; and den I comed to myself; but I war a changed man. I had 'sperienced the power of prayer and the power of faith, I believed, and soon after wor baptised 'cordin' to the Master's word. Now," said the old man, in conclusion, "not all the devils in hell can steal my 'heritence or do me harm." The story of "How old Nick Clark got religion" is well known to the colored people of Huntsville, and there are very few of them who do not firmly believe in its truth. The white ministers here do all they can to enlighten their minds and prevent them from giving credit to such stories, but the negroes refuse to listen to them, and will not attend church when it is announced that a white man is to preach.

NEGRO FUNERALS.

What the negroes call a funeral sermon is usually preached many weeks, sometimes months, after a man is dead. It is usual to announce these addresses a number of days in advance, and very often service is held for ten or a dozen dead brothers or sisters at the same time. This is the rule in the cities and towns of North Alabama, but in the country districts of the lower portion of the State, where churches and ordained preachers are not plenty, the dead are interred with a rude ceremony that is exceedingly impressive. While visiting a gentleman living on a remote plantation in Montgomery County, I witnessed a burial service of this kind. At a little before nightfall, all the negroes, men, women, and children, on the plantation, assembled around the cabin of the dead man. He was a widower, and childless, and had died alone. When they were all gathered together, two old men, friends of the deceased, went into the hut, and carried out the rough pine coffin containing the body. They then placed themselves silently at the head of the negroes, who, in the meantime, had formed themselves into line, and then, with a slow and measured step, proceeded to an adjoining wood. When they arrived at the edge of the grave it was quite dark, and a number of pine torches were lit, and several men carrying them went in front of the procession. In this way they marched through the wood, singing a slow, mournful hymn, the refrain of which was:

"Yes, Massa, he's a comin',
Comin' fast to join the host."

After passing through the wood they came out upon a small clearing which was slightly elevated. Here a grave had been dug. The coffin was placed beside it and the torches thrown into a heap of dry pine wood which had been previously collected. As the fire blazed up the negroes gathered around the open grave and listened with rapt attention to an old man who, in a few simple words, prayed for the soul of their dead friend. Then the coffin was lowered into the shallow grave, and as the earth was thrown upon it the negroes, unable to control themselves longer, commenced walking around and around in "the holy dance." They sang as they went, and then as they become more and more excited, shouted and groaned like madmen. This continued until the grave was closed, and then after a short praver, the hymn, "Yes, Massa, he's a comin'," was sung again, with a sort of wild pathos that was very thrilling. As the men and women stood around in this, the last act of the sad ceremony, the red light of the fire shone with a bright glow upon their bright, earnest faces, and behind the dark wood seemed almost to echo the refrain, "Comin' fast to join the host." The scene was, in every way, a solemn and impressive one.

H. C.

THE MARINE COURT TRANSFER ACT.

In the suit of Alexander against Bennett, involving the constitutionality of the act of 1874, authorizing the transfer of causes from the Supreme and Superior Courts and the Court of Common Pleas to the Marine Court, argument was had before Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, as to the constitutionality of the act. The suit was removed from the Superior Court to the Marine Court, and from the order removing it an appeal was taken to the General Term of the Superior Court. There it was once argued before the ordinary bench of three Judges, but they deeming the question of unusual importance directed a reargument before the full bench of five Judges. The case was reargued accordingly, but no decision has yet been rendered. In the meantime, by an order of a Judge of the Marine Court, the case was placed on the short cause calendar of that court for trial. The party who appealed from the order transferring the cause now makes application to a Judge of the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition forbidding the attorneys on the other side to prosecute the cause in the Marine Court, and the Marine Court Judges from proceeding to adjudicate thereon.

The questions at issue were argued at length by Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan on behalf of the motion, and Mr. Matthew P. Breen opposed.

Mr. Sullivan contended that the constitution of 1870 provided that the higher courts should retain their powers as theretofore existing, and such further powers as might be conferred on them by law; that when a party to an action is brought into those courts by due service of process, he thereby becomes subject to their jurisdiction, and this constitutional right of jurisdiction attaches to him personally, and the court has not the right to remove him out of its jurisdiction, nor can he be so removed except by a constitutional amendment.

Mr. Breen claimed that the only question in the case as now presented was whether the papers furnished sufficient grounds on which to grant the writ of prohibition; that so seldom had the writ been issued it might be considered as having fallen into disuse; that it cannot issue except it appears: first, that an inferior court is about to usurp cognizance of a case not belonging to it; second, where a case is in such a court properly, and the court is about to do some act in reference to it in excess of its judicial powers. And even in those cases it will not issue, unless it appears on the papers that there is no other remedy left to the party seeking relief thereby. That instead of those facts appearing on the papers of the other side, it appears that the Marine Court had cognizance of the case, having received it by order of the Superior Court, in pursuance of the act of 1874, according to the very letter of which the Marine Court had actual, immediate and exclusive jurisdiction from the moment the order of the higher court was filed. It also appeared on the papers that the Marine Court had exercised such jurisdiction and control by placing the cause on the short calendar; and, even if such jurisdiction did not exist, the opposing party had a remedy by addressing any objections they had to the regularity of the proceedings or constitutionality of the act to the Judges of the Marine Court. Chief Justice Davis here intimating that he would hear counsel on the constitutionality of the act, as well as on the preliminary objection to the form of the proceeding, counsel proceeded to argue that the Constitution of 1870 did not propose to interfere with the practice of the courts; that the provision of that act in relation to further jurisdiction contemplated the very jurisdiction at issue in this case. If the Judge should declare the act unconstitutional on the ground that constitutional rights attached to the party to the suit, then he must be prepared to declare sections 47 and 48 of the Code, authorizing the Supreme Court to send causes to the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, unconstitutional also, and, outrageously unconstitutional, section 33 of the Code, which gives power to the Supreme Court in certain cases to arbitrarily go into the Superior Court and bring them out.

After some further argument to the same effect, Judge Davis took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

The affairs of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, already noticed in THE TIMES, were again before the Supreme Court, in Chambers, yesterday.

Mr. Samuel B. Higginbotham, attorney for Garry Ferdon, a creditor of the company to the extent of $12,000, appeared before Judge Davis, and, on an affidavit showing that an execution against the property of the company had been returned unsatisfied, asked that the company's property be sequestered, and that a Receiver thereof be appointed. This application was opposed on behalf of the company by Mr. E. Bainbridge Smith, on an affidavit setting forth that the company had promised to meet the claim before the sixty days allowed by law for the return of an execution had expired, thus allowing time to communicate with the officers of the company in California, but that the execution had been requested by the plaintiff's attorney to be returned in a few days, and was so returned; that under such circumstances the plaintiff was not entitled to a Receiver.

Mr. H. F. Averill, also an attorney for a creditor against the company, said, he had a few days previously made a motion for a Receiver, and his Honor had taken the papers. If a Receiver was to be appointed at all, he should have the first privilege in that respect, having made the first motion.

Mr. Augustus F. Smith, representing Eugene Kelly, who was a stockholder of the company to the extent of $500,000, said he also was in favor of the appointment of a Receiver. The officers of the company were about selling it out to the irreparable loss of the stockholders, and this was the only means by which their interests could be saved. The objection to the mode in which the execution had been returned was of no weight, as where no property could be found to satisfy the execution, it was perfectly proper to request its immediate return and to make it. His motion on the part of Mr. Kelly did not properly come up until the 14th, but he, nevertheless, took the opportunity of the motion for a Receiver being made in other suits, to urge that it be granted. Judge Davis took the papers, reserving his decision.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE AT THE YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

A young man named James Callaghan was, a few days ago, arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of disorderly conduct. When his name was called, Callaghan was escorted from the prisoner's box to the bar. A minute afterward he had disappeared, and no trace of him has since been discovered. Any information of the fugitive, or any explanation of the manner in which he managed to walk away in front of the faces of the court squad should be thankfully received by Sergeant Phillips. It is unnecessary to say that the public are not indebted to Sergeant Phillips for this, the first intimation of a disgraceful dereliction of duty on the part of himself and subordinates.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

A REPORT PREPARED BY PRESIDENT JEWETT FOR THE STOCKHOLDERS.

THE EARNINGS AND EXPENSES FOR 1873 AND 1874—COMPARATIVE STATISTICS—MR. GRAY'S MISSION TO EUROPE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company, held at the office of the company on Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874, the President submitted a statement substantially as follows, which the board ordered to be prepared for the use of the stockholders:

TO THE DIRECTORS: A comparative statement of the gross earnings for the fiscal years ending the 31st of September, 1873 and 1874, shows a decrease of $1,413,707 75; a comparative statement of the net earnings for the same period shows a decrease of $1,336,803 75. The actual net earnings for the fiscal year ending the 31st of September, 1874, were $5,035,160 44, as shown by the following statement:

EARNINGS.		WORKING EXPENSES.	
Freight	$9,714,110 92	General expenses	$936,820 23
Coal	4,025,931 52	Transportation Department	6,663,326 90
Passengers	3,705,374 06	Road Dep't	3,485,662 20
Mails and express	915,493 54	Rolling St'k Dep't	2,477,429 89
Miscellaneous	237,788 72		
Total	$18,598,898 76	Total	$13,563,738 32

Net revenue over working expenses... 5,035,160 44

The decrease in the gross earnings for the year 1874, as compared with the year 1873, is attributable to the general depression of the business of the country which prevailed during the greater part of the year, and which continues to such an extent as to reduce materially the quantity of traffic over the road, as well as the rates which can be maintained for its transportation.

A comparative statement of the working expenses for the same fiscal periods shows a decrease of $76,904.

The decrease in the earnings, in view of the disorganized state of the business of the country, is not excessive. In my opinion it is less than has been realized by other companies, whose earnings depend so largely upon the transportation of freight.

The decrease in the expenses was not in a ratio equal to the decrease in earnings. The service required of the company was not reduced in that ratio. The reduction of earnings was attributable as much to the reduction in the rate of compensation as in the reduction of quantities, without involving, or permitting, a reduction in the expenses to the same extent. In my judgment there is nothing in these comparative results which should have the least tendency to discourage the directors or stock-holders of the company; but that, on the contrary, there is much to give confidence in the great strength and almost inexhaustible resources of the road. It needs, simply, time, integrity, and permanency in its management to develop results which can not be otherwise than satisfactory to its patrons and proprietors.

The entire interest and rentals payable by the company for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, exclusive of that payable on account of the $15,000,000 of Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, (the final disposition of which was made by Mr. Gray, while in London,) amounted to $4,005,900 per annum, in currency, equal to $333,825 per month. For the ensuing year there will have to be added to the above amount the interest on these $15,000,000 of bonds.

On taking charge of the road, on the 14th day of July last, I found the service to some extent disorganized. The depressed condition of its business, the persistent attempts to depreciate and discredit the company, and the uncertainty of its management, all had their effect upon the various departments of the service, and rendered the introduction of reforms and economies more difficult than, under ordinary circumstances, would have been realized. But they are being introduced, and are being felt in the results of the working of the road.

On the 1st of July the floating debt of the company was $2,344,298 74. On the 1st of the present month it was $1,521,015 02, showing a reduction, by payments to that date out of the earnings, of $823,283 72, which has since been further reduced in the sum of $100,000, leaving as the present debt the sum of $1,421,015 02 only.

During the Fall and early Winter months of 1873, the effect of the panic, and subsequent depression of business, was but little felt on the traffic of this, or of either of the great lines connecting the East and West; indeed, the traffic over the road of this company for the months of July, August, September, and October, 1873, was unusually large, while during the corresponding months of the present year the depression has been more serious than experienced since the decline commenced; but by economies systematically introduced and persisted in, very satisfactory results have been reached. I have no doubt the same economies can be maintained; and that, with largely increased earnings, results satisfactory to all parties in interest will be realized.

Although the monthly purchase of material, made through the Supply Department of the service, does not control the monthly expenses, the amount purchased must be paid for, and in the end must be absorbed in the expense or in some other account. A comparative statement of the transactions of that department for the months of July, August, September, and October for the years 1873 and 1874 shows the following results:

	1873.	1874.	Difference in favor of 1874.
July	$315,912 45	$119,708 56	$196,203 89
August	331,430 61	116,782 67	214,647 94
September	504,287 74	131,127 46	373,160 28
October	213,011 11	159,187 56	53,823 55
Total	$1,364,641 91	$526,806 25	$837,835 66

A comparative statement of the earnings and expenses for the same months show the following results:

EARNINGS.

	1873.	1874.	Decrease.
July	$1,784,893 68	$1,545,379 79	$239,513 89
August	1,820,755 82	1,546,174 97	274,580 85
September	1,879,763 76	1,605,138 29	274,625 47
October	1,825,629 79	1,677,995 94	147,633 85
Total	$7,311,043 05	$6,374,688 99	$936,354 06

EXPENSES.

	1873.	1874.	Decrease.
July	$1,337,907 69	$1,183,409 34	$154,498 35
August	1,214,670 25	1,059,852 90	154,817 35
September	1,336,413 76	1,033,159 46	303,254 30
October	1,207,494 45	1,025,342 33	182,152 12
Total	$5,096,486 15	$4,301,764 03	$794,722 12

PERCENTAGES OF OPERATING EXPENSES TO THE EARNINGS.

	July.	August.	September.	October.
1873	75 per cent.	66 7-10 p.c.	71 1-10 p.c.	66 1-10 p.c.
1874	76 6-10 p. c.	68 5-10 p.c.	64 4-10 p.c.	61 1-10 p.c.
Inc.	1 6-10 p. c.	1 8-10 p.c.	......	......
Dec.	......	......	6 7-10 p.c.	5 per ct.

Being a decrease in earnings of $936,354 06, and in expenses of $794,722 12, and being a working expense for the month of July of 76 6-10 per cent.; for August, of 68 5-10 per cent.; for September, of 64 4-10 per cent.; for October, of 61 1-10 per cent. Considering the low rate at which all the traffic of the country is now being transported, the reduction made in the expenses, and the comparative low rate of percentage at which the road is being worked, the results must be satisfactory. As the business of the country revives, and the movement of its traffic becomes more active, the percentage of expenses to the earnings can be reduced; in other words, the road is now equal to a largely increased traffic, without any corresponding increase of expense. For example, the expenses are now lower than they have been at any period of the service since my connection with the company, although the transportation receipts compare favorably with those for the like period for either of the last four years, as will appear from the following statement:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, TRANSPORTATION RECEIPTS.

	Amount.	Daily Average.
First week, Dec., 1871	$518,909 82	$74,129 97
First week, Dec., 1872	578,254 00	82,607 71
First week, Dec., 1873	496,373 46	70,910 49
First week, Dec., 1874	526,774 57	75,253 51

That the business of the country will revive, no one can entertain a serious doubt. It may be delayed by causes not now foreseen, and to remedy which no provision can be made, but a revival must and will take place, and with that revival the traffic and earnings of the company must largely increase. If, under the adverse circumstances and general depression of the past fiscal year, it can make an earning of $18,598,898 76, would it be unreasonable, even with its present facilities, when business becomes active and rates remunerative, to anticipate an earning of $24,000,000 per annum? But suppose we are limited to $22,000,000, and the expenses are not reduced below sixty-two per cent., a net revenue of $8,360,000 would be the result, an amount sufficient to discharge the entire interest and rental accounts and leave a balance of $3,199,100 to be applied in such way as the Directors or stockholders might direct. I believe the estimate of the earnings is within what may reasonably be anticipated under ordinary circumstances, and that the percentage of expenses may be kept within such limits as will produce substantially the results as above indicated.

Believing that there is great economy in the use of steel rails instead of iron, I have, since this board took charge of the property of the company, purchased 6,000 tons thereof, using iron only so far as necessary to exhaust that on hand and to keep the track in repair, but steel entirely for renewals. I believe this to be sound policy, and hope it will have the approval of the board. The roadway and equipment is daily being improved.

Mr. Gray, a member of the board, who was sent to London as the agent of the company, to take charge of the company's interests in that city, and, as far as possible, to adjust all unsettled accounts between the company and the parties there with whom we had any business transactions, and to receive the possession of the bonds or other assets of the company which might remain undisposed of, is now present, and will make his report, before which, I beg to congratulate the board upon the fact that we now know the very worst. All outstanding liabilities in Europe have been extinguished. We have no liabilities in that quarter, except those which can be made upon us by our bond and share holders. We have no complications which can embarrass us in selecting such agents as the interests of the company may indicate as proper. While this is the case abroad, we have the same cause for congratulation at home. We know the entire liabilities of the company, what they are and where they are. We know the extent of our floating debt, and that, comparatively, is very limited. We have tested the earning capacity of the road under the most unfavorable circumstances, the result of all of which, in my judgment, develops that the company, by whomsoever managed, (if honestly and economically managed,) is entitled to the public confidence.

Respectfully submitted,
H. J. JEWETT, President.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

A QUARREL IN A HOTEL KITCHEN—A WAITER'S DANGEROUS KNIFE THROWING.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning an affray occurred in the kitchen of the Maison Dorée restaurant, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street, between Conrad Odinet, of No. 95 Stanton street, a cook, and John P. Berbeling, of No. 412 East Nineteenth street, a waiter, both of whom are employed at the restaurant. It appears that Berbeling ordered a steak to be cooked, and shortly afterward went into the kitchen and asked Odinet if the steak was ready. Odinet replied in a surly tone that the meat had not been cooked, and warned Berbeling not to be in such a hurry. After waiting for about five minutes, Berbeling entered the kitchen a second time and asked Odinet if the steak was ready. The cook pointed to the range and told Berbeling that it had been ready for some time. Berbeling then asked Odinet why he had not told him so before, and the cook replied that he did not choose to, and ordered him to leave the kitchen. The waiter refused to leave, and a quarrel thereupon ensued. Odinet struck Berbeling on the back of the head with a heavy iron ladle which he had in his hand at the time, and Berbeling retorted by picking up a large carving-knife from the table and throw it at Odinet. The blade of the knife struck Odinet in the back, just below the left shoulder-blade, and penetrated to the depth of several inches. The knife remained sticking in the wound, and Odinet fell on his face upon the floor of the kitchen. Berbeling, horrified at the result of his hasty and unconsidered act remained rooted to the spot for a few moments, gazing upon the victim of his anger, and then cried loudly for help. An alarm was given and Patrolman Kilkenny, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was promptly at the scene. He arrested Berbeling, and procuring a stretcher, conveyed both the wounded man and the prisoner to the Mercer Street Police Station. An ambulance, summoned by telegraph, arrived quickly, and the surgeon, on examining Odinet, pronounced the wound very dangerous, if not fatal. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and Berbeling is at present detained at the Police Station.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF POLICE.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday a communication was received from E. Delafield Smith, Corporation Counsel, in response to a resolution of the board, seeking for information as to what steps had been taken by the Law Department for the vacation of the injunctions obtained against the Police Commissioners, restraining them from enforcing the Sunday Amusement law. Mr. Smith stated that the Strakosch injunction had been dissolved, and he had no doubt that the injunction obtained by the lessee of the Stadt Theatre would also be dissolved, and that it was the duty of the Police to enforce the law against all places not protected by injunctions. Commissioner Voorhis remarked that this response from the Corporation Counsel was not satisfactory, as it did not furnish the information requested. Nothing was said about what steps had been taken to vacate the injunctions obtained by Adolph Neuendorf, in behalf of the Germania Theatre in Fourteenth street, and the Terrace Garden Theatre in East Fifty-eighth street. The Chief Clerk was directed to again communicate with the Corporation Counsel and obtain the information desired by the Commissioners.

The application of the Board of Health for the detail of two policemen of the Sanitary Company to investigate the adulteration and dilution of milk in this City and to make arrests for violation of the law was granted and Superintendent Walling was directed to detail the men.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, Room No. 39 at Police Headquarters, at present occupied by the Property Clerk, was temporarily assigned for the use of the Bureau of Vaccination.

An offer from J. H. Starin, Jr., for 200 scow-loads of ashes and street-sweepings, to be delivered at the foot of Sixtieth street, East River, at $20 per scow-load, was accepted.

H. T. Barlow was temporarily assigned as clerk in the Detective Office, in place of J. H. Allcot, suspended.

Owen McEntee, Frank Cavanagh, Philip Felleman, and James Layburn, were appointed patrolmen, and Lewis Connor, George H. Hewitt, Emory D. Parker, Edmund Carey, Michael J. Connolly, and Willard F. Hansee, were cited to appear preliminary to appointment.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, John P. Hickey, who had charge of a box on election day, pleaded guilty to stealing $10 from Edward Dennis, of No. 241 East Forty-fourth street, and was sent to State Prison for one year.... Annie Kenny pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison.... John Body and Phillip McDermott, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and were each sent to State Prison for five years.... Lizzie Montalbetti, an Italian, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.... William Parker, indicted for robbing August Lorenz, of No. 81 South Fifth avenue, of forty-five cents, by force and violence, on the night of the 17th of October, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.... Peter Jourdan, of No. 81 Avenue C, was found guilty of receiving jewelry, silks, laces, and other articles stolen from Mme. Noe, of No. 219 Forsyth street, by a girl named Malvina Bauer, and was sent to State Prison for three years.... John Kenney pleaded guilty to assault. One year in the Penitentiary.... Frank Fitzpatrick and John Reidy pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person. Fitzpatrick was sent to the House of Refuge, and Reidy was sentenced to five years in State Prison.... Isidore Goldstein and Samuel Linton pleaded guilty to grand larceny. The latter was remanded for sentence, and Goldstein was sent to State Prison for four years and six months.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS ON THE SIDE WALKS.

In pursuance of an ordinance of the Common Council, Commissioner Van Nort has notified owners or occupants of property to remove all smooth vault-covers from the sidewalks in this City, and substitute others with a rough surface, so as to secure a safe foothold for pedestrians. The following is a copy of the ordinance:

The Commissioners of Police are hereby directed to report to the Commissioner of Public Works the owners or occupants of any store, dwelling, or other building having vaults under the sidewalks in front thereof with coverings over the openings thereto presenting a smooth surface, and the Commissioner of Public Works is hereby directed, immediately after receiving such report, to notify such owners or occupants to remove such coverings and substitute therefor coverings presenting a rough surface and affording a secure foothold for pedestrians. Should any such owner or occupant neglect or refuse to comply with the directions contained in such notification for a period of six months he shall thereby incur a penalty of $5 for every twenty-four hours in excess of said six months that such neglect or refusal shall continue, and it is hereby made the duty of said Commissioner of Public Works to cause to be reported every violation of the provisions of this ordinance to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution.

ARE CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES LIABLE TO DUTY?

An interesting case was tried before Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. It was against Gen. Chester A. Arthur, as Collector of the Port, by Messrs. Du Barry & Co., importers of French wines. The plaintiffs claimed that in addition to the charge of $6 per dozen, authorized by the tariff, Collector Arthur had exacted three cents upon each bottle of champagne imported by them. They paid the charge under protest, and brought suit, as above stated, to recover the amount, which they considered was an overcharge. They contend that the duties upon other wines, which are collected per gallon, whether in bottles or not, do not apply to champagne; or, in other words, that the duty of $6 per gallon covers everything, and that no additional duty should be charged. This case involves the return of some $2,000, and excites considerable interest among the importers of sparkling wines. The Judge reserved his decision in the matter, and dismissed the jury in the case for the day.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Frederick Horst, Assignee in Bankruptcy, against Christian H. G. Losere and another, a decision was given by Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, yesterday. He says: "I have carefully examined the testimony in this case, in the light of the views submitted by the respective counsel, and am of opinion that the plaintiff has failed to make out his case by a satisfactory preponderance of testimony. As between the bankrupt and the defendants, there was a full and valid consideration for the goods received by the latter, and the transaction is not impeached unless it can be shown to be repugnant to the provisions of the Bankruptcy act. As to that, it is not established that the defendants had reasonable cause to believe that a fraud on the act was intended. But the assignee had reasonable ground for bringing the suit, and the bill will be dismissed without costs.

A SCHOOL-TEACHER'S SUICIDE.

A man whose name, from papers found in his possession, is supposed to have been John H. Failing, formerly Principal of a school in Rockland Centre, Long Island, committed suicide in Unrem's Hotel, Hoboken, some time during Thursday night by taking laudanum. Thursday evening he applied at the hotel for lodgings, and was assigned a room. Yesterday morning he failed to make his appearance, and when the clerks went to his room they found his lifeless body. The body was removed to Crane's morgue. He had been out of employment for a month, but on his person was found $84 in bills. The cause for the suicide is not known.

WOMEN OF SHAKESPEARE.

REV. JOHN WEISS' LECTURE ON PORTIA.

SECOND OF THE SERIES TO BE DELIVERED AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE—LOVE AND INTELLECT—BASSANIO'S CHOICE.

The second of Rev. John Weiss' course of lectures on the "Women of Shakespeare" was delivered at the Union League Club Theatre last evening. His subject was "Portia," the heroine in the play of the "Merchant of Venice." Rev. Mr. Weiss said: In the elements which composed the character of Portia Shakespeare anticipates, but without intention, the intellect of those modern women who can wield so gracefully many of the tools which have been hitherto monopolized by men. But the same genius which endowed her with a large and keen intelligence, derived it from her sex, and for the sake of it he did not sacrifice one trait of her essential womanliness. She was still a woman to the core of her beauty-loving heart. She was a woman of Juliet's clime, and not without her frankness; but she had been brought up in England, and her feeling and her judgment were English through and through. She had been forbidden by her father's testament to make free choice of the man whom she would love. But she could as soon have been divested of her intellect as of her power and wish to love. There was not a single drop running through all her fairness that had caught a chill from the quarter of her brain where wit and wisdom pondered in their clear north light. Her mind was strong, but not the mind of a man, and with no traits more masculine than her frame itself, which was love's solicitor; and even in her strict speech to Shylock, we could feel the light draught of it tempering the inclemency of her superb and unexpected threat. Shylock quailed under the sentences rained on him, and they compelled us to observe that pure sex had given the pitch to her strong, fatal wisdom. Bassanio caught a throb from the soft thrill of that breath of Portia, which seemed to be a herald of the beauty he described when the lucky lid was lifted:

"Here, in her hairs,
The painter plays the spider, and hath woven
A golden mesh to enloop the hearts of men,
Faster than gnats in cobwebs; but her eyes!
How could he see to do them: having made one,
Methinks it should have power to steal both his,
And leave itself unfinish'd."

She knew that this portrait of herself lay hid in the leaden casket; so that whenever a suitor came to speculate upon the chance of finding it, how that sweet breath must have broken into flurries of dread, which call into the eyes a distant alarm! For before her father died she had seen Bassanio and secretly preferred him. After reviewing Portia's treatment of, or rather conduct toward, the several suitors who filed before the caskets, pondering how to match her picture with herself, he said, that *Portia* had strong sense to expect that the majority of her noble admirers would be taken by appearances. She was not quite sure, but had an instinct, that these gentlemen who were after her were also after her pretty property of Belmont, and would be likely to choose the metals responsive to this temper. *Bassanio* frankly acknowledged to a friend that he would like to repair his broken fortunes; but Shakespeare showed him to be a lover before he gave this mercenary hint, and he had reason to surmise that *Portia* loved him. This unspoken mutuality dignified his quest—as if Shakespeare himself would not admit the charge that he was a fortune-hunter. It was noticeable how little consequence we attached to *Bassanio's* character. We did not care to see him in any action, or to have him show a worthiness to be *Portia's* lover. He was but the lay figure of her love; there was so much of her that there must be a great deal of him, and he might be spared the trouble of appearing at full length, and we never suspected her of belonging to that tribe of bright women who, either from instinct or calculation, married good-natured, well-mannered numbskulls, and never had reason to sue for a divorce. Shakespeare ennobled Bassanio when the divining soul saw through the leaden lid. Portia did not relish the moment when her heart, richer than the princes knew of, went into the lottery. However, when her father made his will, it doubtless occurred to her that his choice of metals came from a life's experience of the calibre of the average man, and was meant affectionately to protect her till the true gentleman should come. The written scrolls which were inclosed in the caskets showed that her father anticipated acutely the ordinary motives of mankind. The suitors imagined that they were reflecting in a superior style as they gave their reasons for taking to the gold or silver, but they were really biased by the common sentiment. Portia struggled not to show her love. An ordinary woman might have enmeshed Bassanio in a cocoon of delicate coquetries; any woman dead in love, and a little less than strict to an oath, would have managed in some way to provoke that lead casket into twinkling a hint to him. But Portia was too honest for either. A woman with a soul as tender as it was firm, there she stood dismayed as destiny was about to rattle its dice upon her heart; happiness and a future worthy of her all at stake. For though her mental resources might have competed with any fate, she was all woman, made to be a wife, and without wifehood to have felt herself at one essential point impaired; all the more defrauded because so well endowed. How she clung for support to the few moments that yet stood before his choice. She wished there were more of them to stay her. She had no courage at the all-important moment; love, when it stole her heart, found that trait, too, and added it to the booty. Dwelling on this feature of his theme, the lecturer gracefully noted the particulars of the feelings which flitted shadow-like across the tortured mind of the anxious lady, who to charm and soothe bade the music play when *Bassanio's* turn came to choose from the caskets. Rev. Mr. Weiss said that the song's key must have had an instinct for the proper casket's key. Unconsciously *Portia* broke her oath, for what benign influence selected the song that was sung? Some star, whose tenant was her father? Or was it *Nerissa's* doing, who determined to convey a hint to the lover? Or did *Gratiano* hit upon it, who had got from *Nerissa* a promise of her love if the choice went to suit her. A hint, indeed! It was the very breadth of broadness, and a lover is not dull.

"Tell me, where is fancy bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nourished?
Reply, reply."

The song did good service. Its strain reminded *Bassanio* of notices in his experience, that error hid its grossness in ornament, vice assumed some work of virtue, beauty was for sale by weight and was a show which cunning put on to entrap wise men. This fortune hunter after all was *Portia's* counterpart. The melody woven out of air glided into his hand and became a clue to bliss. As that hand touched the lead the polished, clear, sagacious, gifted, balanced woman dared man to say love was not greatest of all.

"How all the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embrac'd despair
And shuddering fear, and green-ey'd jealousy;
O Love! be moderate; allay the ecstasy;
In measure rain thy joy; scant this excess;
I feel too much thy blessing; make it less
For fear I surfeit.

Thus the lips which an oath had sealed melted apart in the first kiss, and her heart, like a fluid ruby, rushed through.

Shakespeare's women never trickled into tepid acceptances; their "yes" to love was not puckered in a mouth shaped by "prisms and propriety;" it was not a whisper through a closet key-hole, which the lover overhearing doubted might possibly be "no." The *Duke* in "Twelfth Night" uttered Shakespeare's feeling about great-hearted and full-blooded women:

"How well she loves, when the rich, golden shaft
Hath killed the flock of all affection's else
That live in her; when liver, brain, and heart,
These sovereign thrones, are all supplied and fill'd
(Her sweet perfections) with one self-king."

Yet *Portia*, whom nature made capable of this rapture, had wit enough to invent comedies of life and character, judgment enough to devise the best ways, acumen that astonished Venetian subtlety and baffled *Shylock* so neatly that the surprise of wit was imparted to us. Next comparing *Portia's* fitness with the well-known dullness of many public men and our desire to keep the woman of to-day sequestered, and to hide their talents from all other eyes than ours, Rev. Mr. Weiss said he would draw the line through the crowd of competent intelligences by putting smartness in the place of dullness, though many a preacher and schoolmaster, many a vapid lecturer would have to budge. Why should inferiority in a swallow-tail be so valued and protected against superiority in skirts? No country can flourish till the talents and morals of women mix with its affairs. But a woman, how ever poor she might be could not try to do what *Portia* did not need to do, unless her talent could justify the attempt. For mankind which had invented the motto for women, which styled her the weaker sex, did not like to be taken at its word, and would not sit patiently where the weakness bored it.

From this point to its conclusion the lecture treated of the nice distinctions apparent between *Portia's* public career, so to speak, and her domestic—*Portia* as the lawyer and the lover. In the one her mental strength and acumen, and in the other her honest wholeheartedness were clearly defined, and Rev. Mr. Weiss concluded with these words: "So *Portia*, who could, when it was needed, turn two mincing steps into a manly stride, doffs the lawyer's robe, and, returning, is met by music and conducted to a palace that was not till then a home."

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Charles J. Guiteau is a lawyer who has of late been distinguishing himself to such an extent as to warrant his committal by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, in $1,000 bail, on a charge of false pretenses. It appears he has been swindling many landladies by either absconding during the night with his luggage, or leaving them his check in payment for whatever sums he could run up with them for either board or lodging or both. The last place he victimized was the St. Nicholas Hotel, where, after running up a large bill, he disappeared. Officer Keely, who is attached to the hotel, arrested Guiteau and arraigned him before the Judge at Jefferson Market. Here it was ascertained that he had played the same game on several respectable parties throughout the City. The chief complaint against Guiteau, who gave his card bearing "Bennett Building," as his address, was that he gave a false check for $21 to Mrs. to Eliza Simonson, No. 31 East Twenty-second street, in payment for his board, drawn on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank. The check on presentation was pronounced to be worthless. The following persons appeared in court to make complaint against the prisoner: Stephen Thorne, No. 19 West Twenty-fourth street; John P. Worstall, No. 208 Fifth avenue; Mrs. Bishop, No. 31 Madison avenue; and Mrs. Srahl, No. 26 East Twenty-third street. Guiteau has victimized all of them in considerable sums.

MR. DALY AND HIS THEATRE.

We are requested to publish the following letter:

No. 429 FIFTH AVENUE, Dec. 11, 1874.

Augustin Daly, Esq., Fifth Avenue Theatre:

DEAR SIR: I am, and always have been an ardent admirer and patron of the drama.

Knowing how erroneous is criticism very often, I attended your theatre last night, on the occasion, as it was announced, of the final representation of a play entitled "Yorick." From what I had read of it, I went prepared to be disappointed; and so I was, but not in the way anticipated.

From the rising of your elegant curtain until the last scene, and word uttered, my attention was riveted to the stage. If I am capable of appreciating dramatic excellence and acting, I do not hesitate to declare that it would be impossible to present to the public a more truly enjoyable performance than that I witnessed last night. The play itself would add to the incomparable fame of the great Shakespeare himself. The acting was unexceptionably great, while the *mise en scene* and costumes left nothing to desire. The part of *Yorick*, as rendered by Mr. James, raises him to a level of the greatest artists of his time; while the elegant and refined lady who portrayed so touchingly the distracted wife, Miss Jewett, was entirely admirable.

But, why single out for commendation any one personage, where all were of the highest order of excellence. The charming vaudeville, "My Uncle's Will," which concluded this most enjoyable evening, was in every way in keeping with its predecessor.

The purpose of this letter is to request you to delay the removal from your stage of these beautiful pieces until the public have had an opportunity to judge for themselves of the merits of last night's performance. If the equivocal and sensational rubbish which theatre-going people are made to endure nowadays is to be substituted for such a performance as I witnessed at your house last night, then farewell to the legitimate drama.

(Signed,) Yours, &c., HENRY BERGH.

ANOTHER PERIL OF THE STREETS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me a small space in the columns of your most worthy paper to complain of the great carelessness on the part of some of our citizens in reference to the replacing of the covers of coal-holes on the sidewalks in front of their residences? I appeal to you, as I know your paper is most earnestly interested in the needed reforms of our day. While walking with a friend from Broadway to Sixth avenue, through Twenty-ninth street, yesterday afternoon, she unfortunately slipped on one of these covers, throwing her to the sidewalk, and causing her to sustain serious injuries. It was a providential escape that she did not fracture her limb; at all events, she is deprived of the use of it for some time.

Now, it seems to me that it would be no great favor to ask that persons should be more diligent in requiring their servants to perform certain duties which tend not only to the welfare but the safety of the public.

I presume the excuse will be given by many that it is the place of the men employed to deliver coal to see that the covers are replaced as they should be; but I certainly think the sad experience of many who have received broken limbs would teach the lesson that too much caution in this respect cannot be observed. It will take only a very little time to attend to the matter, while it may be years before persons recover who suffer from the carelessness. It would be well that each citizen look after his own property in this respect, and we shall have, not only less accidents, but, I truly believe, the sincere gratitude of the public. Most respectfully,

A LADY READER OF THE TIMES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY, 1874.

From the catalogue of this institution, which has just been published, it appears to be in a very flourishing condition. The Faculty numbers twenty, the chair of Natural History having just been filled by the election of Rev. George McCloskie, LL. D., of Belfast, Ireland, who is spoken of in very high terms. The whole number of students is 408, including 7 fellows, some of whom are pursuing their studies in Europe. There are 77 seniors, 113 juniors, 97 sophomores, 89 freshmen, and 25 scientific students. The School of Science was founded and endowed by John C. Green, Esq., of New-York. This gentleman had previously erected Dickinson Hall, which is used for recitations and lectures, and the beautiful library building. His donations to the college within a few years have amounted to $500,000. Princeton offers to her students a larger number of valuable prizes than any other college in the country. There are prizes and scholarships in the different classes varying in value from $20 to $200. Most of the fellowships are worth $600. A few years since Mr. Stinnecke, of Baltimore, Md., a graduate of the Class of 1861, left a legacy of $10,000 to the College, the greater portion of which was devoted to the founding of a scholarship, the successful competitor for which receives $500 per annum for three years. All persons who enter the Sophomore class in September, 1875, without conditions, whether they have been members of the Freshman Class or not, may compete for this prize.

Princeton has always been remarkable for drawing students from all parts of the Union. While New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania contribute the greater number and in about equal proportions, no less than twenty-seven other States and Territories are represented.

The course of study has been enlarged so as to keep pace especially with the claims of science. The elective system has been introduced, but, happily, it does not begin until the end of the Sophomore year, and then the choice is judiciously confined within a specified number of subjects.

THE KANSAS CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Mr. G. V. Rickseecker, the agent of the Kansas Central Relief Association, is now in this City, at No. 317 Broadway, for the purpose of soliciting contributions of clothing and money for the destitute citizens of portions of Kansas. The need of these suffering people is urgent. Food, fuel, and clothing, for women and children especially, are wanted. Packages of clothing will be received at No. 317 Broadway, the office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Packages will also be sent for to the residences of parties who will notify Mr. Rickseecker, by postal card or otherwise, of their addresses. Contributions of money may be sent to Messrs. Donnell, Lawson & Co., bankers, No. 92 Broadway, who are the financial agents of the State of Kansas. Any parties who desire to forward supplies of clothing to special localities, in which they may be interested, or to any persons whom they may specially wish to help, will have them forwarded to the destination they desire, free of charge to them or to the recipient, by forwarding the goods, or requesting them to be sent for, as above directed.

ANOTHER DANGEROUS AFFRAY.

A quarrel occurred, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, between James Miller, aged forty, of Seventy-seventh street and Second avenue, and H. H. Muxlow, a truck-driver, of No. 167 East Seventy-seventh street, during which Miller was knocked down, and badly kicked and beaten about the head and body. His internal injuries were pronounced dangerous, if not fatal, by Dr. Morse, who was called in to attend him at his residence. The affair did not come to the knowledge of the Police until yesterday, when Muxlow was at once arrested and locked up in the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house by Capt. Mount.

THE YORKVILLE POLICE COURT "SKINNERS."

Justice Otterbourg yesterday gave public notice that if the $5 extorted by Charles Augustus Sultzmann from a poor woman, under pretense that it was a necessary fee for the procurement of a warrant for the arrest of a man who had assaulted her, were not returned to her to-day he would cause the arrest of Sultzmann on a charge of false pretenses. The particulars of this outrageous case were fully reported in THE TIMES of yesterday. Judge Otterbourg is determined to drive from the precincts of the Court-house every shyster found preying upon the credulity of the poor and ignorant.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Dec. 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, the Senate bill for the appointment of George Bancroft, of Washington City, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, was taken up and passed.

HOMESTEAD SETTLERS IN THE GRASSHOPPER REGION.

Mr. ORR, of Iowa, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the bill allowing homestead and pre-emption settlers in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, whose crops were destroyed or injured by grasshoppers in 1874, to leave and be absent from their lands till May, 1876, without prejudice to their rights. Passed.

ANOTHER TRIBUNE SLANDER.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, made a personal explanation on the subject of an article in the *New-York Tribune* of yesterday, entitled "A Half-million Steal," in which the Committee on Appropriations is charged with having inserted an item in the Post Office Appropriation bill for the additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. He said he did not presume that the editor of the *Tribune* desired to do an injustice to him or the committee, but supposed he had been misled by some correspondent, who did not appear to be the Washington correspondent of that paper. It was intimated that the committee had met in the vacation, partially for originating the scheme and projecting it into the House. Of course, everybody in the House knew that the Post Office Appropriation bill had not been reported at all, and he would add that the committee had not taken the bill up. The Committee on Appropriations in both Houses had met in joint session during the vacation, and had their attention directed to two long items, one being the cost of collection of the customs revenue, and the other the growing deficiency in the Post Office Department, and subcommittees had been appointed and were earnestly at work on those two subjects. The Post Office Appropriation bill would not be reported until the subcommittee on that subject had completed its labors. In view of these facts he thought it surprising that a great journal, basing its statements on what it called "a thoroughly well-informed correspondent," should commence by charging at the head of its article "a half million steal," and afterward call it a "robbery," and then intimate that the four weeks of hard work which had been done by the Committee on Appropriations were undertaken for a mercenary and dishonorable purpose. It was more especially surprising as that journal had two days previously published in the regular report of the proceedings of the House the titles of all the appropriation bills reported at this session, and the Post Office Appropriation bill was not among them. He had no doubt that the editor of the *Tribune* would gladly make the correction, but he had mentioned the subject to show with what facility and on what slight grounds men in public life were charged with unworthy motives and dishonorable conduct.

THE ROLLIN WHITE PATENT.

The House then took up the private calendar, the first bill on which was one for the relief of Rollin White, allowing him to apply for an extension of his patent for improvements in fire-arms. The bill was discussed at considerable length, and then was defeated, the House refusing to order the third reading by a vote of 88 yeas to 128 nays.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, rising to a question of privilege, called attention to the fact that the Committee on Ways and Means had taken up the investigation into the Pacific Mail subsidy which had been commenced at the close of the last Congress, and had then fallen through because the committee had been unable to secure the attendance of Richard B. Irwin, the agent of the company, who was the only person who could give the information sought for, and who had left for Europe, while the President of the company became temporarily insane or pretended insanity. This Irwin had recently returned from Europe, and the company had caused his arrest and brought suit against him for the recovery of $750,000, obtained by him from the company. He had then given bail and had again gone to Europe, but had since returned. The committee had subpœnaed him and had late last night received a telegram from him stating that he had important business to attend to in New-York on Friday and Saturday; that his health would not permit him to travel at night, but that he would appear before the committee on Tuesday next. The Sergeant at Arms has also received a telegram from his assistant at New-York stating that Irwin was unable on account of his health to appear before Tuesday. The committee had some want of confidence in Mr. Irwin, and had sent him a telegram that the committee could not consent to any delay. To this the following had been received:

"I intend no disrespect to the committee, but it is utterly impossible for me to start before Monday without increasing my illness to such an extent that my presence will be useless. I will positively appear next Tuesday."

Mr. RANDALL—Has not Irwin been in Washington within ten days?

Mr. DAWES—If that is so, it is news to the committee. *I wish to have the action of the House on the subject, so that if this witness should fail to appear, the House, not the Committee on Ways and Means, will be responsible for it.*

Mr. PHELPS, of New-Jersey, sent to the Clerk's desk a telegram which he had just received from Irwin, stating that he was too ill to move before Monday; that he was confined to his room, unable to write, and hardly able to speak audibly, and said that if the committee's haste was anything more than *pro forma*, it was simply brutal. He added that Irwin was a constituent of his, and that he was being made the victim of the Pacific Mail Company; that he was eager to have the suit tried, and had come back from Europe to hurry on the trial.

After further discussion a resolution was adopted directing the arrest of Irwin for contempt, in failing to obey the summons of the committee.

Mr. DAWES explained that the chief object was to guard against Irwin again leaving the country before giving his testimony.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a bill to provide for the adjudication of the claims of aliens. Referred.

THE UNITED STATES COURT IN NEBRASKA.

Mr. COX, of New-York, offered a resolution for an investigation of the expenditures of the United States Court in Nebraska. Referred.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

A COMMUNIST'S ADVENTURES.

A Communist insurgent, who had some reason for thinking that he had nothing to fear from the legal authorities of his country, has just been tried, writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, before a court-martial sitting in Paris, presided over by Col. Boisdenemetz. Information obtained a month ago led to a warrant being issued for his rearrest. He was formerly a draper at Elbeuf, and underwent four years' imprisonment for fraudulent bankruptcy. To escape a second prosecution, he fled to New-York, whence he had letters sent to his relations announcing his suicide. They sent over money for the expense of the funeral, which Vaillant pocketed, and a mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul. Returning to France, he served during the first siege of Paris with the rank of Captain in a Free Corps. When the Commune was established, he was intrusted with the organization of a battalion. He was soon appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, and sent into the thick of the fighting to the Château de la Muette, under the orders of Dombrowski, who admitted him to his Council of War. He was afterward appointed, with the rank of Colonel, commander of the forces at Asnières. He was made, as I hear, a prisoner on the 24th of May, but succeeded in misleading his Judges, and on being again taken into custody he renewed the attempt by altering his handwriting and denying the evidence, which, however, was so conclusive that after some hesitation he, too, admitted the accuracy of the charges brought against him. The inquiry into his complicity in the insurrection was nearly at an end when his wife addressed a letter to the Advocate General, which she said she had not had the courage to take to Gen. Vinoy on the 17th of May, 1871. This letter was an offer to betray the Commune. But on the Advocate General searching the prisoner's cell, a sheet of white paper was found corresponding with the one used for the pretended missive. Vaillant was condemned to transportation for life.

SUPERSTITION IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: "You often hear it said that magic, witchcraft, and such superstitions no longer survive here. I would not deny that for a while they became torpid. But of late the breath of life has returned to them. What wonder, when millions go on the pilgrimage and miraculous cures are daily reported? At the trial of the new bridge at Surennes, two days since, accusations of witchcraft were launched against an old idiot woman. The Zouave Jacob, whose fame you may dimly remember, is still at work, curing consumption with a glance, and setting paralytic old women to run a race. He has two or three disciples, or rivals, who all do a rattling trade. Then there are sorcerers simple. In Paris, at this day, money can be made on no larger capital than impudence and coffee-grounds. Among professors of the art ranks the 'good woman of the Rue de Chaillot.' Alchemists are to be discovered by those who look. There is one in the Rue de Sèvres, who has simples for every complaint, physical or moral. And then the prophets! By the Odéon you will find M. Ledos, who dispenses at once with odic fluid, coffee-grounds, and herbs gathered under influence of this or that. M. Ledos just seats you opposite his desk, looks you all over, and proceeds to prophesy. Then there is Edmond, the oracle of the Quartier Bréda. Edmond goes in for stuffed owls, and crocodiles, and robes of velvet with devil's devices on them. He is not a high class humbug, but he makes a desperate lot of money. This man was the first hermit at Mabille; a prudent philosopher, he saved his ill-gotten coppers, and in due time moved to the quarter Notre Dame des Lorettes, and from thence to one of the most aristocratic streets off the Champs Elysées. There he receives his clients from 1 to 4 P. M. in a pointed cap and a tinseled girdle. On his card is printed, as a crest, an arrow pointing downward, with a crescent on its tip, and a newt or other reptile climbing up the shaft. In a swarm of stars appears the rather unmysterious name 'Edmond.' So much for the absence of superstitution among modern French."

THE POLITICAL MURDER.

TRIAL OF RICHARD CROKER FOR THE KILLING OF JOHN M'KENNA.

CONTINUATION OF THE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE—THE PRISONER'S COUNSEL UNABLE TO SUPPORT HIS OPENING STATEMENTS—THE MYSTERIOUS YOUNG MAN IN THE CASE—TESTIMONY TO SHOW THAT CROKER DID NOT FIRE THE FATAL SHOT.

The trial of Coroner Croker was resumed yesterday, and the defense was pushed forward with much vigor. The court-room of the Oyer and Terminer was fully occupied, as usual, and would have been crowded had all those seeking admission been able to procure it. The first witness examined was Mr. John Biglin, whose testimony was a good deal in favor of the defendant. He was satisfied that the shot which killed McKenna was not fired by Croker, and testified that in fact the Police officer had Croker under arrest, or at least had his hand upon him when the fatal shot was fired. He was positive that McKenna fell at the first shot, and from the position which he himself occupied in respect to Croker, he did not see how the defendant could have used a weapon without his knowledge. It may be remembered that Mr. Fellows, in his opening for the defense stated that Mr. Biglin was among the witnesses who would testify to having seen the man that shot McKenna. Mr. Biglin did not so testify, and Mr. Fellows disclaimed any intention of making a misstatement to the jury. A witness named James Carr testified with considerable minuteness to the shooting of McKenna by a young man whom he lost sight of on the west side of Second avenue. The general tenor of his evidence would indicate that McKenna fell on the third shot, although this fact is not particularly clear from his direct examination. The witness gave a particular description of the person who, he said, fired the fatal shot. He was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Rollins. The other testimony was of a corroborative character, and will be found reported below.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

John Biglin was the first witness called. He testified as follows: I reside at No. 303 East Thirty-fourth street. I am a brother of Barney Biglin, member of the Assembly in the last Legislature. He was a candidate at the last election for the Eighteenth Assembly District. I was at Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue on the morning of the election. I was there in the interest of my brother. I saw a disturbance that morning. I was on the east side of the avenue. I had left the polling-place and was going toward Thirty-third street. I saw Mr. Croker with the two Hickeys and Sheridan. I passed them and bid them the time of day. When I first saw O'Brien he was in the muss. I saw Croker and O'Brien together. My attention was attracted by seeing everybody running. I was within about twelve feet of them. O'Brien rushed toward Croker. There was a Policeman, I believe, between them. O'Brien grabbed for Croker, and Croker hit him in the mouth. At the same time that Croker hit him in the mouth, a shot went off, and a man fell. The man who fell was six or seven feet from Croker. Croker had no pistol or weapon that I could see. I stood right in front of him, and could certainly have seen a weapon, if he had any. He had his hands up as if waiting for O'Brien. McKenna was in the street when he fell, I should say about midway between the curbstone and the railroad track. He fell toward Thirty-third street. His head was about four or five feet from the railroad track. I am positive that he fell on the first shot. There were eight or nine shots fired I think altogether. The first three were fired as fast as a man could snap a pistol. The crowd then began to scatter. I had known both Croker and O'Brien.

TESTIMONY TO SHOW THAT CROKER DID NOT FIRE THE FATAL SHOT.

Cross-examined by District Attorney Phelps: I did not hear any noise or shouting. I was attracted entirely by the running of the crowd. O'Brien was facing the west side of the avenue, and Croker was in front of him, facing me. When I got up they were both out on the street. I did not hear any words between Croker and O'Brien. They were striking at each other. The officer, who was near O'Brien and Croker, appeared as if he had a hold of both of them, and was the same who arrested Croker. I thought he was separating them. McKenna came from the direction of Thirty-fourth street.

Q.—What attracted your attention to McKenna before he fell? A.—There was nothing.

Witness described on the diagram the position of the parties. He showed McKenna to have fallen near the railroad track, and the position of Croker to have been on the up-town side of McKenna, about midway between the railroad track and the curb-stone, with O'Brien standing directly opposite to him.

To the District Attorney—I saw a man go toward McKenna, but he retired when Hickey fired a shot. George Hickey fired three or four shots in the direction of McKenna. I am positive he fired three.

To a Juror—The shot went off about the same time that Croker hit O'Brien.

To the District Attorney—I believe McKenna fell at the first shot. I did not look to see where the shot came from. I did not lose sight of Croker. After the shooting was all over, I heard O'Brien tell the officer to "arrest them men." The shots that I saw George Hickey fire were fired after McKenna had fallen.

To Mr. Clinton—From the time I saw the officer apparently separating O'Brien and Croker, he did not go away until he had arrested Croker. Croker remained in front of O'Brien till he was pulled away by the policeman. The phrase used by O'Brien was, "arrest them men." I did not hear Croker ask to have anybody arrested.

To Judge Barrett—I saw pistols with the two Hickeys and Sheridan. I did not see a pistol with anybody else.

To Mr. Clinton—It was after McKenna fell that I saw the pistols with these men. I did not see anybody fire a pistol except George Hickey.

To Judge Barrett—Croker was going away under arrest when Hickey fired the shots.

To Mr. Fellows—I am prepared to say emphatically that Richard Croker did not fire the shot at which McKenna fell.

To a Juror—McKenna was behind Croker when he fell. The fallen man was nearer to Thirty-third street than Croker. I am positive of that.

EVIDENCE OF A TAMMANY MAN WHO WISHED TO BEAT BIGLIN.

Matthew Rourke testified: I keep a lager-beer saloon on Second avenue. I was at Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue on the morning of the election. I saw Steve O'Brien that morning. He commenced to run, and I followed him. Others ran in the same direction. He went to the south-east corner of Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street. When I got there O'Brien and Croker were facing each other, and the officer had hold of Croker. They had been parted when I got there. O'Brien was standing on the sidewalk, and Croker was facing him, with one foot on the curbstone and the other in the gutter. I heard shots fired. I was standing on the curbstone when the first shot was fired. The officer had his hand on Croker when the first shot was fired. There was an interval between the first and second shots, and the third followed the second rapidly. I heard two other shots fired. I had a full view of Croker. He had no pistol in his hand. McKenna ran from the north-east corner of Thirty-fourth street. He never got down as far as where O'Brien and Croker were. I was acquainted with McKenna. He ran for a man that was standing near Croker and O'Brien. He made a grab at this man. He ran toward him. The next time I saw McKenna he was on the ground. I did not see him fall.

Cross-examined—I was electioneering for the Tammany Hall party on the morning of the election. I was not employed by any person, and did not receive any money for my services. There was a person that I was anxious to have beaten.

Q.—Who was that? A.—Biglin.

Q.—And did you beat him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where were you when you saw the quarrel? A.—I was standing on the curb. There was nobody in front of me. I had my eyes on Croker when I heard the report. Up to the time the first shot was fired I saw Croker's hands. He did not fire the first shot. I am positive he could not have fired the shot that hit McKenna, from the position in which he was standing. He was about ten feet south, of McKenna.

Q.—Do you know what the south means? A.—Yes, nearer to Thirty-third street. I am positive McKenna crossed over from the north-east corner of Thirty-fourth street. I saw McKenna grab at a man, but he did not reach him. I could not say that he fell then. No shots came from the south side. I am not positive about that, but I think no shots came from the south side. I believe McKenna was shot from the north side.

Q.—Why did you watch Croker's hands? A.—Because Croker and O'Brien were the principal men there and my attention was directed toward them. Nobody went near McKenna for three or four minutes, until the quarrel was over. It was Officer Smyth who had Croker under arrest, or was separating Croker and O'Brien, when the first shot was fired. I am positive about that.

To Judge Barrett—McKenna turned over on his back after he fell. His feet were toward the curb and his head toward the railroad track. His feet were about five feet from the track.

Mr. Fellows here said that having in his opening stated to the jury that Mr. Biglin would testify that he had seen the person fire the shot that killed McKenna, and Mr. Biglin having testified to the contrary, he wished to observe that that information had been conveyed to him, so that it might not be supposed he had made a mis-statement.

ANOTHER WITNESS SWEARS CROKER DID NOT FIRE THE SHOT.

James Carr, No. 302 East Thirty-fifth street, testified that he witnessed the affray on Second avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, on the morning of the election. He proceeded: I saw a man draw a revolver and fire a shot. I saw another man raise a stick and make a blow at some party in the crowd. I saw another man with a revolver. I saw a man reach forward and try to catch the revolver. He raised it; the man who had the revolver fired a shot, and I saw him fall. I saw the man that fired the shot until he got to the west side of the avenue. I turned round to see if I was in the line of the shooting, and then I lost sight of him. The man that fired the shot was not Richard Croker. (Witness here identified the defendant.)

Mr. Fellows—You say that he was not the man that fired the shot?

Witness—Yes, Sir; I say so, positively.

THAT MYSTERIOUS YOUNG MAN.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rollins: I knew Croker and O'Brien by sight. They were on the sidewalk when I heard the first shot fired. The second shot was fired right away. Between the second and third shots Mr. Croker and Mr. O'Brien had left the sidewalk. Croker was then on the avenue facing the curb, and less than half way between it and the railroad track. Mr. O'Brien was standing near the track, facing Croker. I had Croker and O'Brien in view at the time the first shot was fired. They were on the south side of me. A policeman was there, standing pretty close to them. I was looking south-west when the third shot was fired. McKenna was between me and Croker and O'Brien. McKenna was not directly on a line between me and Croker. McKenna stepped off the sidewalk and was going west across the avenue after a young man. He was in pursuit of the young man. I saw the revolver in the young man's hand. McKenna grabbed at it and missed, and as he did so the young man did that (witness extended his arm as if in the act of firing a pistol) and McKenna fell. McKenna and the young man were the only persons that crossed between me and Croker.

Q.—What kind of person was that? A.—He was a tall, thin young man. He might be about twenty or twenty-one years of age. He had no whiskers. He was a fair complexioned young man. He was dressed in black and wore a low hat. I know George Hickey. It wasn't he that fired the shot. I don't know Henry Hickey. I knew Sheridan by sight. (Witness here identified Sheridan.)

Mr. Rollins—Was that the man that fired the shot?

Witness—To what do you refer?

Mr. Rollins—The shot that killed McKenna?

Witness—No, sir. I saw the smoke come from the pistol and saw McKenna fall. I watched McKenna to see if he would rise. He made an attempt once and got on his knees, but fell back again. I could see the young man cross to the west side of the avenue, although I was watching McKenna. I could not see him all the time.

The court then took a recess, and at the conclusion of the recess the cross-examination of the witness was resumed. He deposed: McKenna put up his arm as if to shade his head from the ball. He turned the side of his head toward the man with the revolver. I suppose it was his right side. After he fell he was lying so that I saw the back of his head and a part of his face. He was lying diagonally across the avenue. There was nobody between me and McKenna when he fell. There was a crowd of people on the sidewalk. I don't know that they were looking at what was going on.

Q.—Had they not as good a view of what was going on as you had? A.—I don't know anything about anybody except myself. The man that shot McKenna was as near to him as I am to you now, (about four feet.) I did not see him step off the sidewalk, but he must have come from the sidewalk. The pistol was in plain sight. Before he fired McKenna followed after him, and he backed into the avenue. McKenna grabbed for the hand the pistol was in. He held the pistol in his hand while the people were on the sidewalk. He passed me, and nobody else came between me and Croker. This was in view of the people standing on the east side.

Q.—How many people did you see shoot? A.—I saw three.

Q.—Who were the other two? A.—I saw Mr. Sheridan and Mr. George Hickey. I saw each of them shoot once. The shot fired by the man at McKenna was the only other shot I saw fired.

THE FIRST SHOT.

Q.—Did you see the man that fired the first shot? A.—I saw the man that fired the shot.

Q.—Don't you know whether you saw the man that fired the first shot or not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see the man that fired the first shot? A.—I would not swear I did.

Q.—Did you not see the man that fired the first shot? A.—There were two of their party close together.

Q.—Were you not looking at Richard Croker and James O'Brien when the first and second shots were fired? No answer.

Q.—Did you or did you not see the man who fired the first shot? A.—I saw him sideways.

The question was repeated, and the witness, after a pause, said: "I saw the pistol in his hand and I saw the smoke."

Q.—How near was the man who fired the first shot? A.—Four or five feet from me.

Q.—How near was the man who fired the second shot? A.—He was right opposite me.

Q.—How close? Was he four or five feet? A.—I did not look at him.

Q.—Would you know him if you saw him again? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was the man who fired the first shot? A.—Hickey.

Q.—Who was the man who fired the second shot? A.—Sheridan.

Q.—It was neither of these shots that hit McKenna? A.—I did not say that.

Q.—In your direct examination you said that when the first and second shots were fired O'Brien and Croker were in the street wrangling and McKenna fell? A.—I did not say that to my knowledge.

Q.—If you said so it was false? A.—If I said so it was a mistake.

Q.—Have you ever been in any doubt as to whether you saw the man who fired the first shot? A.—No, Sir; neither was I in doubt as to who was the person who fired the second shot. I was about two feet from the man who fired the first shot. McKenna made a grab at the man who shot him, but he did not appear to catch him. The man then twisted his arm and shot him in the head. The wound penetrated the right part of the skull, near the ear. I saw Sheridan since this affair took place, and asked him if he dyed his moustache since.

Q.—Did you talk to him as to how he was to testify? A.—I never opened my lips to him upon the subject.

TESTIMONY OF AN UNLICENSED LIQUOR-DEALER WHO SAW THE AFFRAY.

David J. Daly testified: I reside in No. 577 First avenue, and I have known for many years Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Croker. On the day of last election I was in Second avenue near Thirty-fourth street from the opening of the polls to their close. On that day I saw Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Croker when they met on the avenue. Some angry words passed between them, portions of which I heard, and then a gentleman in company with me said O'Brien struck Croker. I did not see this blow, but immediately afterward I observed Mr. Croker strike Mr. O'Brien. The next thing I observed was that a man named Borst struck Mr. Croker with a heavy cane, on the head, and also struck Mr. George Hickey. I was near enough to witness the whole occurrence, and I saw pistol shots fired and McKenna fall.

Q.—During the whole affray, did you see either Mr. O'Brien or Croker with pistols in their hands? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you at any time, from the moment you saw the first blow struck to the time McKenna fell, see Croker with a pistol in his hand? A.—None whatever.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rollins—I keep a liquor store, and for some time I have not taken an active part in politics. I have spoken to some hundreds of people about this case, but I have taken no special interest in its result. On the day of election I voted the Tammany Hall ticket straight through, with the exception of the Congressional ticket, I voted for Mr. O'Brien for Congress.

Q.—Did you ever say to anybody that if he came here to testify against Croker he would be sent to State Prison, and would be obliged to wear the stripes? A.—No, Sir; I never made such a remark to anybody.

Q.—Did you use any influence to induce people to remain away from this trial? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say anything whatever to lead to the statement which I have used about sending witnesses in the case to State Prison? A.—Several people called to see me about this case, and I remarked that any one who committed perjury deserved to be sent to State Prison. I was told for giving expression to this sentiment, that I had better stay at home and mind my business. I was not drunk on the night of the election, and went to the Police Station when I was sent for, and not before. I can't remember what I said on that night, and I don't know that I saw a man named Healey that night. My belief is that I did not.

Q.—Have you a license to sell liquor? A.—No, sir; I applied for one; when I first saw the quarrel between O'Brien and Croker, I was speaking to a man named Patrick McIllaire, and Mr. Croker first passed me by and approached Borst who was a little further up the avenue; Hickey and Sheridan, whom I knew for about five years, were with Borst; Croker stopped as soon as he got near to Borst and I heard Croker order Borst out of the street to his own side of the City, to which he belonged; his manner was not angry, though his voice was loud; their conversation had scarcely commenced when O'Brien came across the street and made some remark which I did not hear; a little later I heard O'Brien call Croker a repeater, and Croker said, 'You are a thief, and you ought to be sent to State Prison.' Blows ensued. The first blow I saw struck was by Croker, who hit O'Brien on the head. Borst then raised a heavy cane and hit Croker and Hickey with it. Shots were fired, and the first time I saw McKenna on that occasion he was lying on the ground. I was looking at the principals to the affray when McKenna fell, and I looked at them at once to see if they fired. I was working for both of them, and it was my intention to separate them if possible so as to avoid any possible bloodshed.

Q.—Did you ever hear that either of these gentlemen used pistols before?

Mr. Clinton objected on the ground that it would extend the investigation indefinitely. He warned them that if they raised an issue of that kind he would produce testimony on the subject contradicting the evidence of their own witnesses.

Mr. Rollins answered that he was not afraid of the consequences, but the Court deemed it was better to exclude this kind of evidence.

The witness, continuing, said: As soon as the shots were fired the crowd ran up the avenue. I heard O'Brien say to the police officer at this time, "Arrest Croker, he assaulted me," and Croker, in reply, said to the officer, "Arrest that man, he struck me first." It was after the first blow was struck that Borst struck Hickey and Croker with the cane. Croker stepped back, with one foot on the curb-stone and one in the street, and placing his right hand on the telegraph pole, he struck O'Brien, over the heads of some parties.

Q.—Did you see any one have a pistol? A.—I saw George Hickey with a pistol, and he discharged it twice. O'Brien and Croker appeared to be facing one another at this time, and there was very little difference between them. When the first shot was fired, and when Hickey was brandishing his pistol over his head, I attempted to stand in a doorway to avoid the shots, but I could not do it because the doorway was too full. I had an unobstructed view of the principal parties, and I did not see pistols in their hands. When the shot was fired first, I saw Croker's hands shut, and afterward I saw one hand on the telegraph-pole, while with another he struck at O'Brien. I did not see anybody shoot over Officer Smythe's shoulder, and indeed I did not see Smythe there until he was taking the prisoners to the station.

To Mr. Clinton—I was always friendly with Mr. O'Brien, and worked for him for Congress on the day of election. Otherwise I voted Tammany straight through for the first time in years. I held office under Mr. O'Brien when he was Sheriff, and I suppose I am on friendly terms with him still. Before I engaged in the liquor business I held a responsible position in the Tax Office, and before that I was employed with bankers and brokers in Wall street for a great number of years. When I signed my testimony given at the Coroner's inquest, after it was written out, I was drunk, because I had an increase in my family. [Laughter.] I get drunk only on special occasions, and this was one of them.

ANOTHER WITNESS SWEARS THAT CROKER DID NOT FIRE THE FATAL SHOT.

James Palmer, of No. 32 East Thirty-third street, testified: I was in Second avenue on the morning of the election, and was waiting for some persons whom I wanted to vote with me. I saw a crowd running in the direction of Thirty-fourth street, and I ran there also. I saw Croker, with his hat off, standing in the street, and Mr. O'Brien on the sidewalk with his arms outstretched. A policeman named Smythe was between them, and the officer had his hand on Croker's shoulder. I think the number of shots I heard fired was five or six, but the shots first fired appeared to have been discharged simultaneously. I then saw McKenna, whom I had known about two years, fall to the ground. I knew Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Croker for a great number of years.

The defense discontinued the examination of this witness temporarily, Mr. Clinton observing that he desired to re-examine him in another branch of the case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Phelps—When the affray occurred McKenna was standing so closely to all the parties in the case that you could not see one without seeing all. There was a large crowd gathered, but it was mostly on the sidewalk. I saw George Hickey and John Sheridan in the fight. Hickey and Sheridan were in the street, and from the place where I stood there was no one standing between me and McKenna. There was no one between me and Croker to prevent my seeing what was going on. There was nothing to hinder my view of them until the first shot was fired. I heard three or four shots fired, and I then saw McKenna fall. The shots were fired just as I came up, and I saw the parties about the same time that I heard the shots. I did not see the man who fired the first shot; there was scarcely any difference in time between the three shots I heard first. I did not see McKenna make any movement that morning after I saw him until he fell. I did not see him make any motion to strike or grab at any one before he fell. I saw the position of Croker's hands at the time McKenna fell, and in my opinion he was the nearest living person to McKenna when he fell. The distance between them was about six feet. Before the fatal shot was fired I did not see any man attempt to strike or grab at McKenna, and I did not see him afterward run across the street. I saw Hickey and Sheridan with a pistol each after McKenna fell. I heard six or eight shots, but only saw the two pistols I have mentioned.

Q.—Was there anything which occurred on that day that you were certain of except the position of Croker's hands? A.—Yes, sir; I saw Officer Smythe have hold of Croker.

Q.—If a man fired so close to Smythe as to singe his ear, would you see it? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you did not see any such occurrence? A.—No, Sir.

To Mr. Fellows—I saw Croker at the time the fatal shot was fired, and if Croker had fired it I would see him. I was sufficiently close to Croker to be able to swear positively that he did not fire the shot.

EVIDENCE OF ANOTHER LIQUOR-DEALER.

Thomas Higgins, liquor-dealer, No. 321 East Thirty-fourth street, said: On the day of last election I was on the Second avenue, and witnessed the altercation between Mr. O'Brien and the prisoner. I heard some angry words passed between them, and blows followed. Mr. O'Brien, I think, struck the first blow, and Croker then struck O'Brien. They fought out into the street. I then saw McKenna, whom I knew about six months, come up and attempt to strike some one, whom I thought was Croker. A shot was then fired, and McKenna fell. I think the first shot killed him. I had a good view of Croker during the affray, and if he had used a pistol I could not fail to see him. I did not see any pistol with Croker during the entire occurrence. I supported Mr. O'Brien for Congress, and I am still friendly with him.

To Mr. Phelps—In my evidence at the Coroner's inquest I said that McKenna came between O'Brien and Croker. I thought so then, but I do not think so now. Nothing occurred since to change my opinion, and no one spoke to me with the view of changing my opinion.

A TAMMANY HALL WORKER'S VERSION OF THE MURDER.

Denis Mahoney, another witness to the affray, testified that on the morning of last election he was electioneering for Tammany Hall. The first of the affray he saw was a blow given Croker by O'Brien, and Croker immediately struck back. They clinched for a moment, and Croker stepped back, when the report of a pistol was heard. Two other shots were fired in rapid succession. He heard O'Brien say "arrest that man," but he could not tell whether it was before or after the shots were fired. He heard other shots, and a cry attracted his attention to the rear. Looking round, he found that McKenna had been shot. He saw a Police officer lay hands upon Croker, and heard Croker make a charge against O'Brien, the purport of which he could not understand.

To Mr. Rollins—From the time Croker struck O'Brien to the time of his arrest by Officer Smythe nothing came between Croker and myself. After the officer put his hand on Croker's shoulder Croker got out into the street. I did not see the Hickeys at any time near Croker during the affray. At the inquest I said that Croker was nearer Thirty-third street than Mr. O'Brien. I read the papers this morning. I was not told by any one that an important fact in this case was whether O'Brien or Croker was nearer to Thirty-fourth street. I have had numerous conversations on this subject, but have not changed my opinions respecting the affray since it occurred. I watched Croker rather than any one else because I did not see any friends of his round, and I expected every moment to see him fall. I saw Mike Geoghegan and one or two other workers of Tammany Hall. I did not see Croker holding on to the telegraph pole, and did not see McKenna when he fell. McKenna and Croker were then about ten feet apart, and I stood within two feet of McKenna, with my back toward him.

To the Court—I did not see any one with a stick, and I did not see any one strike Croker with a stick. I did not see McKenna at any time during the fight nearer to Croker than a distance of ten feet.

To Mr. Rollins—I did not say to anybody that O'Brien fired three shots, and I swear to that positively. I was not working in the interest of O'Brien for Congress.

THE MYSTERIOUS MAN AGAIN.

Andrew O'Keefe also testified to having witnessed the altercation which occasioned the trial. He first heard Croker use an angry epithet toward O'Brien, and they then struck one another, O'Brien striking the first blow. A policeman separated them, Croker going into the street and O'Brien remaining on the sidewalk. He then saw a man advance from the car track with a revolver in his hand. He fired and a man immediately fell. That was the first shot fired on the occasion. He saw Mr. Croker during the fight and he had no pistol in his hand. If he had a pistol witness would have seen it.

To Mr. Phelps—The first man I saw that morning was Mr. Croker, and he had no one with him. The Hickeys were not with him at the time. The first person who spoke was Croker, but O'Brien struck the first blow. The remainder of the witness' testimony was not material.

The court adjourned to this morning.

THE JERSEY CITY BOILER EXPLOSION.

Coroner Whalen, of Jersey City, concluded his inquest at midnight, Thursday, over the remains of Eliza Harris, alias Peterson, who was killed three weeks ago by the explosion of a boiler in Welwood's soap factory, in Jersey City. The evidence taken showed that the boiler had been in use for over thirty years, had not been cleaned in a year, had been burned out in two fires, and that the gauge was not in such a condition as that it indicated the pressure. The jurors rendered the following verdict:

"We find that Eliza Harris came to her death from an explosion of a boiler in use by Joseph Welwood, which was in an unsafe condition for want of proper care, it not having been thoroughly cleaned in nearly a year; also, not having the steam-gauge in working condition; and the jury severely censure Joseph Welwood for continuing in use a boiler in such a condition as to imperil lives and property in and around said soap factory."

MR. SALEM H. WALES APPOINTED DOCK COMMISSIONER.

Mayor Vance yesterday appointed Mr. Salem H. Wales as a Commissioner of the Department of Docks, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late William Gardner. The term for which he was appointed will expire May 1, 1877. Mr. Wales was formerly a member of the Park Commission. He resigned that office, and Mr. Thomas E. Stewart, one of the leaders of the "Liberal Republicans," was selected by the late Mayor Havemeyer as his successor. Mayor Vance states that he made the appointment with the concurrence of the Mayor elect, Mr. Wickham.

THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

The Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Third District Court-house, met yesterday, and awarded the following contracts: Angel & Block, heating apparatus, $10,135 53; Otis Brothers & Co., for elevator, $4,000.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

EARTHQUAKE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

AN ALARMING SHOCK—RUMBLINGS AND VIBRATIONS—TERROR OF THE RESIDENTS ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER.

A few days ago portions of Long Island and Westchester County were visited by an earthquake, which greatly excited the people of those localities. On that occasion the shock was first noticed in the neighborhood of Flushing, Whitestone, and that vicinity. Its course appeared to be thence across or under Long Island Sound to the Westchester shore, visiting Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, and Rye, thence westerly to Tarrytown and vicinity. The shock was most perceptibly felt at Mount Vernon, East Chester, and vicinity.

At 10:30 o'clock on Thursday night, Mount Vernon, East Chester, New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Rye, and other places experienced another and more severe shock of earthquake than the former one, and its effects were more widely felt on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. The residents of Greenwich, Cos Cob, Riverside, and Stamford, Conn., were startled and alarmed by the swaying of their dwellings and the rattling of their windows, glassware, crockery, &c.

At Mount Vernon, where the shock was quite severe, the first indication of the earthquake was a violent shock, apparently occasioned by something of great body and weight falling upon the roof or floor of an adjoining building, which caused the houses to sway and rock. The crash was followed by a rumbling noise, as if produced by some heavily-laden vehicle passing over a rough and hard-frozen road, the vibrations and noise lasting from five to eight minutes. In many instances, persons who had retired to rest were aroused from their slumbers by the shock, and sprang from their beds in the utmost alarm, not knowing what to do for their safety, fearing that some sad calamity would befall them before they could escape, while some who had just returned from the City precipitately fled into the streets, in expectation of witnessing the effects of a terrible explosion of nitro-glycerine or gunpowder, by a burglarious attempt upon the bank vault, or on board of some vessel in the sound.

From this neighborhood the shock diverged in all directions, extending in a south-west direction to William's Bridge, Fordham, Spuyten Duyvil, Tremont, and Mount Hope; westerly to Yonkers and Hastings; north-westerly to Bronxville, Tuckahoe, Scarsdale, White Plains, Greenburg, and Tarrytown, and other places along the Hudson River. Along the line of the Harlem Railroad, north of White Plains, the shock was very severe. The residents of Kensico, Unionville, Pleasantville, Chappaqua, Mount Kisco, Bedford, and Katonah were greatly alarmed by the shock.

A resident of Sing Sing states that precisely at 10:30 P. M. he distinctly felt the shock while lying in bed, the sensation resembling the rocking to and fro of the house. Similar sensations were felt at Peekskill, Tarrytown, Scarboro, Irvington, Hastings, and Yonkers. Dr. Holden, of Scarboro, while putting his horse in the stable, experienced a strong shock, and his fowls in the barn became so frightened that they left their roosts. In a new house, three-quarters of a mile from Sing Sing, portions of the kitchen walls were thrown down by the shock.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUDLEY S. GREGORY.

The most impressive of the funeral services held in Jersey City of late years, was that yesterday afternoon over the remains of the late Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City. The services commenced at about 3 o'clock. The organ behind the chancel was deeply draped, and upon the forward edge of the chancel a number of floral tributes were arranged. At 3 o'clock Revs. Messrs. Imbrie, Halliwell, Willard, Van Clief, and a number of other clergy, marched up the aisle and took their seats upon the platform. An offertory from the organ indicated the approach of the remains, and a few moments later they were borne up the aisle by Messrs. W. A. Thompson, of New-York City; B. S. Van Rensselaer and Andrew E. Brown, of Albany; Congressman-elect Hardenburgh, Charles A. Woolsey, J. W. Palmer, of Jersey City; Ex-Chancellor Williamson, of Elizabeth, and Rev. J. Carmichael, of Bedford, Long Island. The remains were cased in a handsome rosewood casket, draped and lined with white satin. After the casket had been placed in front of the chancel, Dr. Harkness read a selection from Scripture. Dr. Van Clief followed with a brief prayer, and the congregation, led by the members of the Harmonic Society, joined in the singing of a hymn. Rev. Mr. Willard, of Colchester, Conn., delivered a tribute to the memory of the deceased, in which he spoke of his peculiarly benevolent and Christian character. The Harmonics sang a hymn entitled "Abide with Me," the selection of which as one of the hymns to be sung was brought about by a peculiar combination of circumstances. Mr. Gregory first heard the hymn sung in a church in England. The sentiment so pleased him that he copied it and brought it home, with a request that it be sung at his funeral. The rendering of this selection by the Harmonics was very fine. A letter from Dr. Wilcox, Pastor of the church in which the services were held, detailing the religious experiences of Mr. Gregory for a month before his death, was read by Dr. Imbrie, Mr. Wilcox being prevented by sickness from attending. The benediction having been pronounced by Rev. Mr. Verrender, the congregation passed up through the middle aisle and viewed the remains. The casket lay in the church over night. This morning it is to be buried in the family burial plot in Green-Wood.

BROOKLYN PAUPER CHILDREN.

The ladies composing the local committee in Brooklyn of the State Board of Charities, have had for some time back a plan under consideration by which some proper provision may be made for the orphan children at present cared for in the Almshouse Nursery, at Flatbush. The management of the nursery, which is under the care of the Commissioners of Charities, has been for years back a disgrace to Kings County. A recent investigation made by a special committee of the Board of Supervisors as to the condition of the nursery, revealed a terrible state of affairs. The death rate among the children was found to be alarming. During one week thirty of the little ones were allowed to die from what seemed very like neglect. The healthy children were found to be dirty, ill-fed, and ill-cared for. All the ills the children had to bear were attributed to the political influence which regulated the appointments in the nursery. A variety of plans were proposed for ameliorating the condition of the children by those interested in the matter. The Supervisors' Committee proposed that the nursury should be abolished altogether and the children sent to the different charitable institutions in the county—the Protestant children to be sent to Protestant institutions and Catholic children to be sent to institutions of their own faith. This proposition met with general approval, and the managers of the different charitable institutions for children offered to care for the little ones now confined in the nursery, at a much less expense than the county is now required to pay for their maintenance. The ladies composing the local committee of the State Board of Charities, proposed to send the children out West through the Children's Aid Society. For the purpose of considering and discussing these different plans, a meeting was held, yesterday, at the office of Charity Commissioner Cunningham, in the County Court-house. Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan and Mrs. Vanderbilt represented the ladies' committee, Mr. Cunningham the Charity Commissioners, Dr. Hoyt the State Board of Charities, and Messrs. Carroll and Cassin the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. Mr. Hugh McLaughlin and other prominent politicians were present. The different plans were discussed at length, but the meeting adjourned until next Friday night, without arriving at any definite conclusion.

THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Dec. 11, 1874.

In view of the false and injurious reports circulated in certain papers to-day, concerning the business relations of the manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre with his landlords, the executors of the estate of Peter Gilsey, deceased, we would state that said reports referring to a change in the management of the theatre are utterly untrue.

EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF PETER GILSEY,
Per Andrew Gilsey.

AUGUSTIN DALY.

THE BOGUS JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Lewis E. French, Secretary of the bogus Palisade Insurance Company of Jersey City, was arraigned in the Hudson County Sessions before Judge Hoffman yesterday. The indictment against him covers sixty-two legal cap pages, and charges him with having conspired to obtain by false pretenses from the State Commissioner of Insurance a certificate that the Palisade Insurance Company had complied with the law, and was a bona fide association, when in fact no such company existed; and also with having issued a false certificate setting forth capital and assets which the company did not have, and describing mortgages which the company did not own, with the intention of defrauding the public. French pleaded not guilty to the bill and Judge Hoffman advised him to prepare for trial, as his case was liable to be called at any time.

A HEAVY, BUT JUST SENTENCE.

Patrick E. Kirwin, charged with having committed a gross outrage upon Ann Deary, a woman sixty years of age, while on her way home through Weehawken, in August last, was arraigned before Judge Hoffman, in the Hudson County Sessions, for sentence yesterday. Kirwin had been indicted jointly with a man named Davis, on a charge of having been concerned in the outrage. Davis made an application for a new trial, which the Court still has under advisement. Kirwin was sentenced to the State Prison for twelve years. At the opening of the present term of court Judge Bedle referred in strong terms to the prevalence of crimes of this kind, and Judge Hoffman has, in every case in which conviction has been got, imposed heavy sentences.

DEATH OF THE ARTIST THOMAS W. MARSHALL.

Mr. Thomas W. Marshall, an accomplished young artist (says the *Evening Post* of Friday) of the Association Studio Building in this City, died yesterday, after a comparatively brief illness, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. He was a son of Mr. Gilbert N. Marshall, of Brooklyn, and a native of that city. At an early age he showed a decided taste for oil painting, and with but little preliminary study set up his easel as a landscape painter. During his brief career he studied nature according to the dictates of his fancy, and whatever merit was shown in his works was the creation of his own genius. Two years ago, owing to failing health, he visited Europe in company with his artist friend, A. Wordsworth Thompson, and returned in the Autumn of that year greatly benefited by the ramble. While abroad, he made numerous sketches of the scenery of Brittany and among the mountains of Switzerland, and since his return he has exhibited several pictures at the Academy and elsewhere as the result of his foreign studies. He came back from the country, after a very busy Summer, early in October, and had just settled down to his Winter work when he was stricken in his studies with an attack of pneumonia, which soon had a fatal termination. In the Academy Exhibition of 1873 young Marshall was represented by an interior at Barbison, France, which was a finished study made abroad, and by the artists particularly was considered a work of great merit. Last Spring his Academy picture was entitled "A Late Afternoon in the Forest at Keene Flatts, Adirondacks," and to the present exhibition of the Brooklyn Art Association he sent a French scene, "L'Abbaye D'Villiers." He was a member of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors. In his last illness he was surrounded by kind friends, and enjoyed every comfort which the warm friendship of his brother artists and his kindred could suggest. The arrangements for his funeral have not been perfected yet, but will be duly announced.

THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Among the many deserving charities which have never appealed in vain to a generous public, "The Ladies' Union Relief Association" for the care of sick and wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late war, should certainly command conspicuous consideration. Ever since the close of the war, in Summer's heat and Winter's cold, the ladies of this association have been indefatigable in their labors among these suffering ones. They have personally visited and examined with care the claims of each applicant, and, until within a few months past, neither the crippled veteran nor the widow and orphan have been sent empty away. Heretofore the claims of this society upon the favorable regard and efficient aid of the community have met with public recognition through the City authorities, large sums of money having been dedicated to its uses, but under recent amendments to the Constitution of this State such aid is withdrawn from all charities, in consequence of which the ladies of this association find themselves at the commencement of Winter with an exhausted treasury, and hundreds of helpless suffering families dependent upon them for the commonest necessities of life.

At the close of the war all hearts and hands spontaneously responded to such claims for aid, but with the lapse of time public interest in this work has diminished, while with this association time has but served to intensify and strengthen their convictions of its importance and usefulness. Daily do the ladies of this association find themselves confronted by the dreadful consequences of war—the maimed and the wounded, the widows and the orphans. Hundreds are without the meagre aid of a pension extended by the Federal Government. For such as are the victims of incurable disease, superinduced by the war, there is no provision. The Ladies' Union Relief Association cannot falter in its work. Meritorious claims are daily pressed upon them. To meet these they now confidently appeal to the public for aid. Shall they appeal in vain? A fair in aid of this object will be held at the Masonic Temple, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, commencing on Monday evening, Dec. 14. Donations of money, fancy and useful articles, groceries, and family supplies, are earnestly solicited, and will be most gratefully received and acknowledged.

All contributions may be sent to Mrs. John A. Kennedy, President, No. 135 West Twenty-second street; Mrs. C. V. Clarkson, Vice President, No. 96 Park avenue; Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer, Treasurer, No. 335 West Fourteenth street; or to the Masonic Temple, corner Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, on and after Monday next.

A DARING THIEF'S LAST EXPLOIT.

George Williams, the thief who, on Thursday night, stole a tray of rings from the jewelry store of Mr. George Becks, No. 264 Third avenue, was yesterday brought before Justice Otterbourg, at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail. As published in yesterday's TIMES, Williams entered the store named and asked to be shown some amethyst rings. The boy behind the counter handed out a tray containing rings valued at $600. Just then a confederate of Williams sauntered in, and called the young boy's attention away from his other customer for a moment, when Williams fled with the rings. He was pursued and captured. The greater portion of the plunder was recovered, only five or six rings being lost in the chase. During the excitement Williams' confederate escaped.

A MINISTER WHO STEALS CHICKENS.

John Johnson, a colored minister of New-Brunswick, N. J., was arrested in Rahway, yesterday, upon a charge of chicken stealing. The officer found eight chickens in his basket, and a turkey in his valise. In his room another turkey was found, and about twenty pounds of geese feathers. Johnson has a confederate in New-Brunswick, and it is estimated they have stolen some 200 chickens this season.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

HON. JOHN W. GARRETT RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT—HIS ADDRESS.

Hon. John W. Garrett was re-elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the meeting of the Directors held in Baltimore on Wednesday. Previous to his election he said that if he were again chosen, he should not be expected to attend to the details and general administrative duties, these being performed by the Vice Presidents, while he would design only to aid in regard to the policy of the company and the management of its finances. His salary was fixed at $4,000. In accepting the office he said:

This company has presented a direct contrast to the general results of financial aid by municipal corporations to railway companies in the United States. The City of Baltimore pays six per cent. on the loan for its investment of $3,250,000 in the Baltimore and Ohio road, and it receives ten per cent. on this sum, thus making a profit of four per cent., viz., $130,000 per year for the reduction of the taxation of its citizens. We have an additional feature of great interest in the future, in connection with the action of our lamented colleague, Johns Hopkins. He labored with us for many years to create the prosperity and development of this company. He held 15,000 shares of its stock, worth to-day more than two and a half millions of dollars, and this he has bequeathed for the establishment of the Johns Hopkins University. Has he not thus given to us even a greater interest in the successful management of the road than we before possessed? This grand foundation provides, with your present rate of dividend, $150,000 annually for the promotion of learning and intellectual progress. It is very fortunate at a period when the evil results are shown of financial error; when many other railways, under the efforts of speculators and manipulators of stocks, committed the huge mistake of making not the reasonable and proper sum of capital which just expenditures in construction create, but greatly enlarged and exaggerated bases, on which interest and dividends are expected to be paid—that the action of the Baltimore and Ohio Company furnishes a striking and distinct contrast to their policy. It is a marked fact that, besides the public interests to which I have referred, as proprietors, the descendants of many of the founders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are still holders of its stock. It will be interesting to those who may not be aware of the fact to know that years since, when the progress of this company attracted the attention of speculators abroad and at home, foreign capitalists and capitalists of New-York attempted to get a large ownership in its stock. Five dollars per share over the market price was then offered, and when $5 did not tempt the holders, $10 a share over the market price, and finally $15 over the current market price was offered for large quantities of the stock of this company; but the stock was held by those who had no speculative objects—by those who had confidence in the future of the company, and who were interested in carrying out these great lines of policy, and especially in taking care of the interests of the City of Baltimore and of the State of Maryland—and contrary to the usage of Wall street and the money markets of the country, these sales were not made. The propositions were refused. The result has been that this company has never been under the influence of foreign holders, and to-day it stands proudly alone as the only great railway corporation of the United States that consistently, persistently, and uniformly devotes its best energies and capacities to the development of the city and State and the territories with which it is connected.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE ADIRONDACKS PLATEAU.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The surveys authorized by the last Legislature to determine to what extent, and at what probable cost the immense accumulation of water on the Great Adirondacks plateau could be held in reserve, and drawn upon as needed for State purposes, have been completed. They have been thorough, and result in establishing the following conclusions:

First—That immense quantities of water can be safely stored at a comparatively low percentage of cost on the Upper Hudson, most of which is now worse than lost, as it runs to waste in the Spring freshets, which in various ways are the cause of great damage annually.

Second—That this excess alone is sufficient to maintain the deficiency of the main river at the low summer stages for one hundred days, after a liberal discount for any losses in its passage.

THE YALE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

LECTURE BY PROF. SEELYE—MISSIONS—CONDITION OF PAGAN WORLD—FAILURE OF APPLIANCES OF CIVILIZATION IN MORAL REGENERATION—GOSPEL ALONE SUFFICIENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Dec. 11, 1874.

Several courses of lectures by men eminent in letters have been provided for the Yale Divinity School the present year. Prof. Seelye, of Amherst, has commenced the series, giving a course of highly interesting and valuable lectures on Missions. His extensive observation on the subject, and wide research, qualify him to speak with authority. He has given three lectures this week and will give three more on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week. He will be succeeded by Rev. Mark Hopkins, of Williams, and Dr. Hall, and Rev. H. W. Beecher, of New-York.

The particular topic for the first lecture was the condition and need of the unchristian world. Prof. Seelye began by saying that he would not merely rehearse his own observation in depicting the degradation of life and corruption of society which reign through the unchristian world, but would appeal to the careful witness of clear eyes on this point. Accordingly frequent reference was made to authorities accessible to all, and no assertion was made unsupported. The Chinese, who are perhaps regarded as the most promising of the unchristian world, are thoroughly insincere and dishonest. They feel no shame in lying, and this is the greatest obstacle to their permanent improvement. Notwithstanding that sincerity is prominently taught in their ethics, their public and private characters abound in falsehood and duplicity. They are licentious almost without restraint. Their virtue is entirely external. Almost every vice mentioned in Scripture is practiced among them in detail, although there is a certain tone of decency which may well impose on those who look only at the surface.

Similar vices prevail in India. It may be said to be a nation of liars. Confidence between men is almost unknown. Bishop Heber declares that he never met with a race of men whose standard of morality is so low. There is want of natural affection, and indifference to cruelty. Even ordinary conversation is shockingly licentious, and blood is shed in some of the more lawless districts with scarcely any repugnance. Infanticide prevails to an awful extent. One of the early English missionaries states that in Bengal alone, not less than 10,000 infants were put to death by their parents every month. This frightful crime has doubtless been somewhat lessened since the establishment of the English among them. In the Sandwich Islands, among more savage, countries before missions reached them, a condition even darker existed.

But this condition of the unchristian world is not a new one. It is not simply true among barbarians, but is found where civilization has shown some of its most renowned trophies. In Greece, society was all pollution. Its language betrayed it; the most classic writings reveal it. And this was true of the most polished circles. Even the philosophers taught the most unmentionable vices, defending impurity as being separate from morality. Marriage was a burden, and infanticide common. So among the Romans, and so, also, it has been among Celts, Tartars, and among the most prominent Pagan and Mohammedan people. Divorces were common, and with no shame. Among the Greeks, slavery was the corner-stone of society. Fear and lust were the only motives in the life of a Greek slave. Rome carried moral corruption over the world, and brought back the vices of other nations. No vice, nor crime, nor cruelty can be named which did not show itself at home in the highest circles of the most blooming society of the ancient world. The first chapter of Romans is not an untrue portraiture of Pagan corruption.

This condition is not going to change itself for the better. We hear much these days about evolution and development from lower to higher conditions—about inherent tendencies in human nature which will by themselves work out the perfection of human life. Such talk is in flat contradiction of the most palpable facts of history. We find absolutely no evidence of an originally savage condition of mankind. The earliest historic records are of cities, sciences, and monuments of art, all showing a condition of high individual and social powers. The traditions of all nations point back to a golden age of innocence and knowledge. The earliest facts of language, deep acquaintance with architecture, and the sciences whose existence cannot be doubted in the earliest periods of Egyptian, Chaldean, Indian, and Chinese history; the power with which religion controlled political and social life are inexplicable, if barbarism was man's original condition. The history of man shows that there have been vastly more instances of decay than of progress. A downward tendency in human nature is vastly more conspicuous than any inherent tendency to improve. This downward tendency has never been checked in any instance, either in nations or individuals. The impulse and inspiration to rise must come from without. With this actual state of the unchristian world, this tendency to deteriorate and this inability in human nature to better itself, what sort of an upward impulse is needed to counteract this tendency?

In the second lecture he considered whether the ordinary appliances of civilization have changed this condition of the pagan world and satisfied this need. Many hold that commerce is beneficial in its very nature toward this end. But the actual results of commerce have not appeared in the morals of men. He showed that it is not true that it has been favorable to missions. On the contrary it has everywhere proved a hindrance. Nor have the dealings of Christian Governments with the unchristian world been helpful. They have not shrunk from the grossest wrongs. The English opium war in China; our own Government in relation to the Japanese indemnity, and other examples were referred to. There is no ground for hope of moral influence from the whole attitude of Christian nations toward the pagan world. Nor has the introduction of mechanic arts been of avail. Railroads have never been conspicuous agencies for moral reform. Many have held that the higher arts of civilization, scientific education, culture, &c., were at least favorable to this end as being precursors of religion. It is said that civilization should precede evangelization. But this notion has been vanished by later experience. Savages do not cease to be savages merely by having the opportunity to be civilized. The quickening of some inner inspiration is necessary as an impulse to a higher condition. This must precede education to give a desire for it. A nation's intellectual progress has always followed—not proceeded—some moral impulse. The history of the fine arts shows that some form of religion gave them their earliest impulse. There has never been a great genius but has been inspired in some sense by religion. The thoughts of the intellect are lofty in proportion as the sentiments of the heart are profound. If we begin the attempt to improve men, with the intellect, we end where we begin. Education will not remove corruption. It may gild vice as in ancient Rome and Athens, but will not uproot it. A godless education has no power to purify. Instruction in morality also has failed to regenerate. No man does his duty simply because he knows it, unless he loves it; nor are political and social changes effective. Social evil has its root in the individual heart, and cannot be removed except by influences operating within it. This fountain of man's corruption must be purified to correct social vice. The lecturer referred to the various systems of natural religion, and their failure to regenerate society. They have never called forth one triumphant song—never changed the tendency in man. Human nature has no power of self-renovation. As in the first lecture, authorities were freely cited in support of his statements.

The third lecture, on Friday afternoon, considered the all-sufficiency of the Gospel to the end sought.

THE MASSACHUSETTS RAILROADS—AN UNSATISFACTORY EXHIBIT.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—A statement prepared by the *Advertiser* shows that the railroad year in Massachusetts has not been so satisfactory as the preceding years. The roads have been forced to increase their capital stock and their debt. They have earned less in gross, and their operating expenses have not diminished. Eighteen roads reported in the annual tables both last year and this have increased their capital stock by $753,000. Seventeen roads have increased their gross debt from $38,168,169 to $46,892,275, being an increase of more than twenty-two per cent., and the total debt of the twenty-one roads reported this year amounts to $48,851,207. The net income of the Boston roads has declined from $5,438,731 to $4,827,948. Their expenses have increased from $16,818,991 to $16,872,730, and their gross receipts have fallen from $22,257,732 to $21,699,978.

A MATTER OF INTEREST TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 11.—Gov. Hartranft has directed the discharge of Capt. Burchard, commander of a Company of National Guards, at Altoona, and that the company be disarmed, because their arms were loaned for use in the recent disturbance in the West Pennsylvania Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE REGULAR FRIDAY EVENING MEETING.

DISCOURSE BY MR. BEECHER UPON HEAVEN—LIVELY REPORT OF THE CLERK OF THE CHURCH—A HEARTY INDORSEMENT OF THE PASTOR—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

As is usually the case on Friday evenings, quite an audience had gathered in the lecture-room of Plymouth Church before 7 o'clock last night, and before Mr. Beecher's arrival, at 7:30, Assistant Pastor Halliday was obliged to ask the audience to make more room, if possible, by sitting closer together. Mr. Beecher's "Friday evening talk" last night was upon the subject of "Heaven." He began by saying that there was some truth in the expression that heaven will not be so useful to us when we get there as it is while we are here. He thought the joy of heaven must transcend anything known here, because of the association there with the spirits of just men made perfect, and because by communion with God he becomes more used to us than he can be in this world. Heaven, too, is ultimate, while this world is merely transitional. There we have reached the consummation of all we can ever hope for. He thought it was more than a mere place to escape into from being burned. That idea ought scarcely to enter into our heads. It is more, too, than a place of refuge from the inquietudes and disturbances of this life. Paul had a right to so regard it if any one ever had, but he did not. But he thought great good would be accomplished by keeping this place of last resort continually before us, and by living in the presence of hope of reaching it without attempting to analyze it. It would make some things go easy with us that now go very hard. The Apostle said, "Let each one of us please his neighbor." The meaning is that the whole influence of our lives should be to create happiness in our neighbor, a happiness that shall make him better, and not only transiently but permanently better. It is thus that God builds men up and makes them better by the trials they endure. But the question should not be "How soon shall I get to heaven so as to escape my troubles?" but "How can I so bear my troubles here as to fit me to go to heaven when they are through?" He closed by comparing trials to the cable that unites two bridge towers. It was on a bridge of trials, he thought, that men would cross the river of death, and safely reach the better world.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Beecher said the annual election of officers would be held after the delivery of the benediction, and he hoped as many as possible of the brothers and sisters would remain so as to give the proceedings the weight of their concurrent action. Several hundreds waited through the reading of the report and the election of the most important officers, but the attendance was small before the end of the tedious ballotings was reached.

The business meeting was organized by Mr. T. G. Shearman proposing that Mr. Francis M. Edgarton should be chosen Moderator. After the election of the latter gentleman, Mr. Shearman read the yearly report of the Clerk of the Church. It was very brief, and from it the following facts are taken: The total membership of Plymouth Church last year was 2,310. Since then there have been added to it by letter 48 persons, and by profession, 115; total, 163. During the year there has been a loss of 83 members, of whom 23 were removed by death, 34 were given letters to other churches, and 26 were dropped from the roll. The net increase in number is 80, and the present number of members is 2,390. Of the 163 additional members, 58 are males and 105 females. Of the 83 members who have left the church, 35 are males and 48 are females; and of the present membership, 886 are males and 1,504 females. During the year 40 children and 20 adults were baptized by sprinkling, and two persons by immersion. The number of scholars now enrolled at the Plymouth Mission School is 703; at the Bethel, 1,151; and at the Mayflower, 625. The average attendance at the first has been 600; at the second, 680, and at the third, 440. The highest attendance at the first was 721, at the second 1,019, and at the third 577. During the year collections in the church for general purposes have aggregated $7,160 63; for the poor, $1,663 19; for the Plymouth Mission school, $597; for the Bethel, $1,001 15; and for the Mayflower, $593 37. During the year the Mayflower has contributed $1,384 78, and the pew rents amounted to $58,922 50, thus making the sum of $71,322 62 which has passed through the hands of the officers of the church. Under the head of "general remarks" Mr. Searman said: The attendance upon public worship in our church, and upon the prayer-meetings in the lecture-room, has never been larger or more steady than during the last year. Nor has the Church ever been more harmonious or more united in affectionate sympathy and confidence between its members, its officers, and its well-beloved Pastor. For this union of hearts we return thanks to God, and we rely upon Him with unshaken faith for the future.

This was greeted with applause, which was at first subdued, as if from reverence for the place, but was afterward unrestrained and cordial.

Assistant Pastor Halliday's report was next read. It said that he had visited 2,277 persons during the year, had attended 312 religious services and 117 funerals, and had baptized 18 persons and married 25 couples. The report closed by saying that it was the Assistant Pastor's wish that it could in some way be made known that he had no means of aiding any persons who were sent to him for that purpose, except from his own private purse. At present he was overburdened with the appeals of those who said that they had been sent to him.

This brought Mr. Beecher to his feet. He said it was the same way with him, though he did not see how any person could have the impertinence to send a needy person to him without helping the person in want before sending him. The only way to prevent impostures was to give the person sent a note or written recommendation of some kind. That was his invariable custom, and he never sent anybody to anybody, except, of course, respectable persons, without giving them his sign manual to carry with them. Any person without that, and claiming to be sent by him, were impostors.

Next in order was the election of officers. Mr. T. G. Shearman received 159 of the 165 ballots cast for Clerk of the church, and was, therefore, declared re-elected. Mr. S. V. White was elected Treasurer by acclamation. The next officers to be chosen were three deacons to fill the places to be vacated on Dec. 31 by Messrs. C. M. Morton, J. Trask Howard, and R. W. Ropes. The nominations for the office were: Messrs. E. J. Ovington, C. T. Christensen, J. N. Ely, G. H. Day, and E. K. Moody. Of these gentlemen Mr. Day received 127 votes, Mr. Ovington 129, and Mr. Moody 71, and as those numbers were more than a majority of the 140 ballots cast, those gentlemen were declared elected. The nominees for deaconesses to fill the offices to be vacated by Mrs. Mary W. Halliday, and Mrs. Frances L. Pratt, were Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Dorian, and Mrs. Mary Van Ingen. The first two were elected, receiving, respectively, 65 and 75 ballots of the 112 which were cast. To fill the places of Messrs. D. W. Tallmadge and L. W. Manchester upon the Examining Committee, Dr. Edward Beecher and Mr. Rosaiter W. Raymond were chosen, the former receiving 79 and the latter 68 votes. The resignation of Mr. G. H. Day from the same committee was then read, and Mr. C. T. Christensen was chosen to fill the vacancy. Mr. D. W. Tallmadge was chosen Assistant Clerk, and Messrs. Lorin Palmer and M. K. Moodie were elected Auditors. As required by the rules, Mr. Beecher made the following nominations for the Committee on Church Work: Messrs. S. B. Halliday, Augustus Storrs, R. W. Ropes, A. D. Wheelock, E. H. Garbutt, and J. T. Howard. The nominations were unanimously confirmed, after which the meeting adjourned.

CANADA.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

QUEBEC, Dec. 11.—A vote of want of confidence in the present Government was taken late last night, and resulted in the Ministry being sustained by a majority of ten.

THE SUFFERING IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 11.—Colonel Remick, the agent sent out by the State Aid Society, has returned from the grasshopper district, having carefully visited seven counties. His report shows that twenty-three hundred people will need daily rations and clothing till they can raise something to subsist upon in the Spring. There have been no cases of persons starving to death. The people are not inactive. They have been and are yet plowing and getting ready for Spring planting, hoping that seed will be in some way provided; but very few people are leaving the district.

THE POSTMASTER AT MARIETTA, GA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 11.—The Postmaster General has notified Rev. W. Prettyman, Postmaster at Marietta, Ga., that his recognizance, given to the United States District Court in this city, will not be called up. Mr. Prettyman claims that he owed the Post Office Department nothing at the time of his arrest, and that his vouchers show his accounts have always been correct.

SUSPENSION OF A BANKING-HOUSE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 11.—The banking-house of Stoddard Brothers & Co. suspended to-day, causing much excitement among depositors. There was a considerable run afterward on other banks. The assets of the suspended firm are said to be in excess of the liabilities

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LOVE'S SACRIFICE—Mr. Rankin, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30—YORICK—UNCLE SAM.

PARK THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg—Matiné at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK—Miss Emma Weatherby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti, Mr. George Atkins. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—TOODLES—Mr. John S. Clarke.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

LYCEUM THEATRE—CHILPERIC—(Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene. Matinée at 1:30.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT—STATUE OF THE PERIOD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

REPUBLICAN HALL.—LADIES' FAIR of the Church of the Strangers.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January,* 1875.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town subscribers and readers. Advertisements will be received there at any hour. The office will be open on Sunday evening. Papers may also be obtained there.*

Mr. BEECHER's counsel have obtained another victory in Judge MCCUE's decision, calling for a bill of particulars on the part of the plaintiff. The order accompanying this decision is substantially the same as the one drawn up and submitted by Mr. SHEARMAN. Where it differs from the draft order, it does so to the advantage of the defendant. Mr. SHEARMAN conceded to the plaintiff the right of incorporating in his bill of particulars the times and places at which he expected to prove that "any criminal, wrongful, or improper action occurred between the defendant and the wife of the plaintiff." Judge MCCUE's action confines the bill of particulars to the detail of "specific acts of adultery"—a much narrower field of inquiry than the one suggested by Mr. SHEARMAN. As Mr. BEECHER is not on trial for the alleged commission of "wrongful or improper actions," but simply of criminal acts, the order of the court is at once more equitable and more exact than the order suggested. The reasons given by Judge MCCUE for granting this order will commend themselves to every fair-minded man. As anticipated, it has been found impossible to compress the trial of the case within what remains of the December term of the City Court. Its hearing has, therefore, been set down for Monday, Jan. 4, 1875.

Mr. HENRY BERGH addresses a letter to Mr. DALY, through us, which will, perhaps, serve to convince the manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre that he is not laboring in vain. Managers of theatres, like people in other lines of business, have runs of good and bad luck, and perhaps Mr. DALY has had his full share of the latter undesirable visitation this year. But his theatre is popular, and we have no doubt the public will extend a liberal support to it during the Winter. Next week there is to be a new and varied series of performances given, and among the plays produced will be some good old favorites, and several entirely new productions. Mr. DALY has worked hard, and deserves well of the amusement-loving public. He ought now to be generously encouraged.

A lady writes to us for the purpose of calling attention to one of the numerous accidents which daily occur in this City through simple violation of the laws. A friend of hers slipped down on one of the greasy vault-covers which stud our sidewalks, and sustained serious injuries. There is an ordinance in existence requiring all these smooth vault-covers to be removed, and rough ones substituted for them. Our correspondent should report the place where the accident occurred to the Police, and then prevail upon her friend to sue the owner of the property for damages. That is the only way to obtain redress for negligence of this kind.

In selecting Mr. WALES, Ex-President of the Park Board, for the vacant post of Dock Commissioner, Mayor VANCE has made a very respectable appointment. The Dock Board is rather a sleepy body, and will bear a little stirring up. From the official antecedents of Mr. WALES, we should imagine that he is just the man for that purpose. It is said that the appointment has been made with the full approval of the Mayor elect. In that case, Mr. WICKHAM has shown a degree of good sense for which he deserves all possible credit.

The resistance of the liquor-dealers to the payment of license fees will have an unfavorable influence on the resources of a number of free hospitals, dispensaries, and other local charities. Had the licenses been promptly paid, the Board of Apportionment would have been able to divide for charitable purposes some three or four hundred thousand dollars. As it is, they will have barely a third of that amount to deal with before the end of the year. After that, there can be no question that the constitutional amendments authoritatively prohibit the application of the excise moneys to any of the charities heretofore benefited by them. In fact, it is very questionable whether the City authorities can legally pay out in 1875 any money realized in 1874 for such purposes. And then, suppose this point to be satisfactorily settled in regard to the excise receipts of 1874, the question will arise in a still wider form as to the right of disposing of the eight hundred thousand dollars or so included in next year's tax levy for charitable institutions. That levy must be finally closed before the end of this year, and under existing laws the board will have no choice but to incorporate the sum named in their appropriations. But after it has been so inserted, it is very questionable whether taxes can be raised for any such purpose, and after they have been received, it is tolerably certain that payments under such appropriations will be illegal. The matter is in a very pretty muddle as it stands, and will obviously need some supplementary legislation to settle it.

The conviction of the Pomeroy boy, in Boston, was arrived at after what seems to have been a very careful trial. The evidence showed that the boy, from childhood, had exhibited unnatural and monstrous tendencies of character. When nine or ten years old he had maimed and tortured his younger companions. There was no apparent motive for these actions, nor for the murder of the Millen boy, of which he was convicted, nor that of the Curran girl, which he confessed. If ever there was a case of partial paralysis of the moral faculties it was here. But the boy knew enough about morals to commit his crimes in secrecy and to enjoin silence upon the victims of his cruelty. He provided himself beforehand with means to accomplish his unaccountable purposes; he reasoned before and after the commission of his bloody deeds. Naturally, therefore, the whole case turned on the question of the boy's moral responsibility. The evidence of eminent physicians who have made the study of insanity a specialty was brought forward, and the argument of the Prosecuting Attorney, based upon their testimony, was that the prisoner was of sound mind when the offenses were committed. The verdict was a mixed one—guilty of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation that the punishment be imprisonment for life. This verdict seems to imply that the jury believed that the absence of any motive for the crimes committed and the youth of the offender ought to weigh something in mitigation of his sentence. The jury would not recognize such a thing as "uncontrollable impulse" in the commission of a crime; he was found guilty of a crime which has been defined by the Legislature as "murder in the first degree." The implied recommendation to mercy will probably remit the death penalty and send the boy to prison for life.

President JEWETT, of the Erie Railway, presents what he considers a satisfactory exhibit of the business of the year ending Sept. 30, and makes some rather sanguine calculations about the future of that much-abused road. He shows that, while the company has earned eighteen millions and a half during the year, its working expenses have been thirteen millions and a half, leaving five millions of net revenue. Four millions of that sum have been or will be applied to the payment of rentals, interest on mortgages, taxes, &c., leaving about a million of dollars, most of which has been used for the reduction of the floating debt. Provision for dividends there is none. At the end of September the amount of the floating debt is said to have been less than a million and a half. The English accountants found that at the end of September, 1873, the amount of that debt was five millions and a half. It is evident that the Erie President must either have a theory in regard to the liabilities of the company different from that of the English accountants, or the road has made an amount of progress during the year, not shown in the report. Mr. JEWETT is sanguine enough to look for the time when the yearly earnings of Erie will be twenty-two millions, and its net revenue over eight millions of dollars. Assuming that the somewhat uncertain quantity of floating debt has by that time been wiped out, there would we suppose remain, after paying interest on the new consolidated mortgage bonds, some two and a half millions to be divided among the stockholders. To furnish a dividend on eighty-six and a half millions of common and preference shares, that amount would not be very ample. Yet it is the best that can be expected, when "business becomes active and rates remunerative."

THE FIRST WEEK OF THE SESSION.

Two things are worthy of note in the first week of the session of Congress; one, the promptness with which attention was invited to the financial question; and the other, the unpleasant prominence assumed by the lobby. Concerning the former, we have only to say that it was inevitable. A financial discussion was as sure to come up at an early day as Congress was to meet. When a man has been sick for a good while with a depressing and irritating illness, we may expect that he will discuss it, and all possible remedies for it.

As to the second feature, there is no use in shutting our eyes to it. The present session of Congress is likely to be noted for the greed and eagerness, if not for the success, of the lobby. It is to be a short session, with a good deal of need for haste; and hasty legislation is the golden opportunity of the lobbyist. A considerable number of members, who have failed of re-election, and are about to retire permanently to private life, may be supposed—if they are open to temptation at all—to be subject to less restraint than heretofore. Then, as any one can see the more unscrupulous of the Democrats will not hesitate to push through any disreputable measures they may be interested in, with the hope of fastening the responsibility on a Republican majority. They have played that game very steadily for a good many years—*vide* the salary grab and the Crédit Mobilier job, and the vetoed Inflation bill. This Winter will present them with their last chance. There is no doubt that they will seize it. The lobbyists see the facts that tend to help their vile trade more readily than any one else. They know perfectly well that in the hurry of a short session, and the confusion attending a change of parties in power in the House, they will find means of driving their wretched bargains that they do not ordinarily possess. They have already presented themselves in force at the capital, and they will turn up in shoals all during the Winter.

We have heretofore alluded to some of the schemes that will be pushed in Congress during the next three months. The advance guard of the railroad projects appeared the first day of the session in the shape of the Texas Pacific Subsidy bill. This measure will unquestionably be strongly "backed." It commands some sources of "influence" that are not generally suspected, and the specious arguments regarding the development of the national domain, by which it will be supported, will not be allowed to stand alone in appealing to the consideration of Congress. Our dispatches report that nearly every member of Congress has been approached on this subject in one way or another by Mr. TOM SCOTT's ingenious agents. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company is also likely to be well represented at Washington. Its veteran agents have much to defend, even if they cannot hope to obtain anything more. The energetic action of the House in regard to the pending investigation bids fair to let in some light on this particular field of adventure, and may stimulate the lobbyists of the company to renewed efforts. The overhauling of the construction of the tariff which has been proposed will bring to Washington, among many upright and intelligent merchants and manufacturers, a sprinkling of the scamps who have profited altogether too much by tariff legislation in the past. There is a vigorous effort being made in the South to get attention for the scheme of refunding the cotton tax, and in this effort some Southern representatives of doubtful character and desperate fortunes are interested. In addition to the subsidy schemes, there will be an attempt made to advance some one or more of the projects for enlisting the National Government in the transportation business.

But it is not necessary to enumerate the specific measures in behalf of which the lobby will be employed. It is plain enough from the first week's indications, that Congress will be more vigorously assailed from that quarter than at any time for a number of years. We hope it will be possible to say at the conclusion of the session, that the lobbyists have been disappointed in the hopes with which they enter on their Winter's campaign.

HOLIDAY SHOPPING.

The brilliant weather, which has thus far given old Winter so genial and agreeable an introduction to us, brings out throngs of matrons and maidens who are now bent on the purchase of holiday presents. Even the snow and slush have hardly yet interfered with the convenience of the gay thousands who come and go during all the bright hours of the afternoons, flitting from mansion to shop, with their minds filled with delightful anticipations of the surprises destined for friends. After midnight on Thursday a sharp shower of rain and snow fell, and for a few hours the streets lay hidden under snow and mud. But the morning sun and a brisk wind swept them away, and lent to December for another perfect day the glow and beauty of Indian Summer, an illusion which the high temperature hardly lessened. The stranger who suddenly alights in the up-town quarter of Broadway, on these delicious afternoons, must be at first half persuaded that the whole town is on foot for a fête; but if he watches attentively, he will discover that everybody is bound to the great bazaars where presents for the holidays are sold. Entering one of these huge establishments, whose long halls stretch from street to street, he will be amazed at the multitudes pressing to make their purchases. The shoppers' festival will be spread out before him; he will see with what zest and enjoyment gentle woman enters into the pleasant task of purchasing for those who are dear to her the testimonials of her affection. She is no longer engaged in the serious and perplexing business of selecting robes, jewels, laces, and gloves for her own adornment, but is actuated by the desire of contributing to the happiness of others. And at no time of the year does she engage in her pet pastime of shopping with such pleasure.

For, truly, it is "more blessed to give than to receive," and there is a charm in searching for some trifle to lend to life new grace, or bring to the lips of children a new smile, which is not felt when one buys for self. It is no trivial matter, this annual pilgrimage of the fair sex to the glittering palaces where toys and the myriad varieties of bric-a-brac in which children, and even grown people, so much delight are to be found. It is one of the important events of the closing year, and it is a good sign to see that it is almost universal. It is not alone the richly-dressed who wander through the gaily-decorated shops. The poor and the plainly-clad mothers and sisters also come and go, looking, perhaps, a little enviously upon the treasures which, to them, are unattainable, but buying their humble gifts and emptying their slender purses with the same self-forgetfulness which actuates their richer sisters. The universal impulse to consecrate the solemn and tender Christmas-tide with fresh memorials of a changeless love has its root deep down in the heart of every woman; and he must be obdurate indeed who, in these days when generosity bustles so briskly in the streets, can note, without a sorrowful throb of the heart, those of the penniless poor who stand with tearful eyes outside the shop windows, as they think of their ill-fed and perhaps joyless children at home. One cannot help feeling thankful that the purveyors of gifts, possibly actuated by a mysterious hint from Santa Claus, have managed to so scale their prices that something is within the reach of every one who is not absolutely without even trivial resources.

Very picturesque and splendid withal, taken as a whole, is this shoppers' festival in our queen city—a pageant in which rich costumes, bright and beautiful, as well as delicate and cultured faces, are seen in greater profusion than at any other time. And it is satisfactory to note, as one strolls among the shopmen, that they are gradually getting an æsthetical education which will do no little toward raising the standard of popular taste. Time was when our metropolitan shops were not so splendid at holidays as they are now; and when much less of grace and good taste was considered necessary to the making of toys and gifts than at the present time. In the great establishments devoted to the sale of presents, much talent in decoration and display is shown; "window-dressing" has been elevated to the dignity of a profession; and our shops now blossom into Parisian splendor. Many of the toys are doubtless as fragile as of old, and the eager fingers of the children will break them quite as easily. It is well that it should be so, that childhood may get its hint of the time when it will have to look back upon those broken toys of later years, the "lost illusions" of youth. But, there are ten thousand new and miraculous playthings which are indestructible, in these strange and ingenious latter days, and they stand a chance to be handed down from family to family, as heirlooms and memorials of the pleasure of giving.

That pleasure is one of the few which last. It grows and strengthens with every new affection; it softens each adversity; it deadens every sorrow. Christmas-tide and the holidays of the New-Year hallow it and make it doubly impressive. It gives one new confidence in the kindlier part of human nature to remember that the rich of this great City, in these days of gift-buying, do not forget the poor; and that many a Christmas tree is dressed by bountiful hands for those whose parents and friends would be powerless to do it. The unostentatious charity of thousands enters, uninvoked, the homes of the miserable every year; the holiday sunlight from the "shoppers' festival" falls not merely in the homes on the grand avenues, but in the hovels in the noisome wards, where poverty is closely elbowed by vice. All childhood is embraced in the love which finds its richest expression in these days when Christmas draws on apace.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Among the documents submitted to Congress, the report of the Director of the Mint has hardly received the attention it deserves. It abounds with many facts which are both curious and interesting, and its statements have a direct bearing upon the question of the resumption of specie payments. On the important point of the amount of coin and bullion at present in the country, Mr. LINDERMAN presents the following data: Official statistics, supplemented by careful estimates, show that on June 30, 1872, the stock of specie in the United States was $128,389,864. Adding to this amount two years' product of our mines, estimated at one hundred and forty millions of dollars; and the specie imports for two years, returned at a little under fifty millions of dollars; and deducting from it the exports of coin and bullion, returned at over one hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars—the total estimated stock in the country at the end of June is found to be $166,846,228. The amount brought into and carried out of the country by private individuals does not enter into the estimate, as the one item is assumed to balance the other. It will thus be seen that in two years the stock of specie in the country has increased to the amount of thirty-eight and a half millions of dollars, or about thirty per cent.

The activity of the mints of the United States during the last fiscal year has been very remarkable. For example, while the average annual amount of gold coins turned out during the ten years ending June 30, 1872, was about twenty-two and three-fourths millions of dollars, the amount of last year's gold coinage was fifty millions and a half. The average production of silver coins from 1862 to 1872 was a million and a quarter a year, while for the year ending last June it was close upon six millions of dollars. The percentage of increase in the operations upon gold and silver bars is even larger than this. Mr. LINDERMAN confidently states that whenever the specie basis shall have been reached the mints can manufacture gold coins as rapidly as they would be required, or the bullion could be supplied for the purpose. He directs attention to the reduced value of silver as offering a good opportunity for the production of subsidiary silver coin. Owing to the enormous stock of demonetized silver held by the German Government, it is next to impossible that we should witness any early advance in the price of that metal. An ounce of silver bullion can be purchased for 112½ cents gold, and at this rate, the export value of a silver dollar would be 90½ cents gold, or but slightly above par, in currency. Owing to the supply being somewhat inadequate to meet the demand for these coins which comes from Texas and the Pacific coast, the market rate for a silver dollar is 95 cents gold. In other words, silver coins sell at 4½ per cent. above their actual value. It is pointed out that any considerable issue of subsidiary silver coins would at once remove the difference between their bullion and market values. When California and Texas had got all they wanted, such a coinage "would begin to enter more or less into general circulation in other sections of the Union, and, as the paper money approached parity with gold, would gradually expel the fractional notes." The fractional notes would become the superior currency only when the legal-tender notes in which they are redeemable became exchangeable at par for gold.

After the somewhat ridiculous attempt made under Mr. RICHARDSON to substitute subsidiary silver coins for the fractional-note currency, it may be difficult to secure serious discussion for a repetition of the experiment. But, as the appendix to the present report shows, acute observers have expressed surprise that the United States have been unable to profit by the salutary experience of other countries in the same direction. It cannot be too clearly understood that our monetary standard being gold, we have not, as in France, any silver coin of full value. As Mr. LINDERMAN points out, any issue of the subsidiary coinage must be made with a limitation of the amount—say $5—for which it is to be a legal tender. The public requirements for change are all that need be met by silver coins. Though the substitution of these for our fractional notes would of course involve redemption in so far as a coin of intrinsic value would be substituted for the mere acknowledgment of a debt, the issue of the subsidiary or undervalued silver coins would gradually extinguish the liability of the Government to be called on to redeem the fractional notes on the basis of their value in gold.

The report contains a mass of interesting statistics relating to the coinage and production of the precious metals in various parts of the world. As a general summary of these, the estimate may be quoted that the world's stock of precious metals is from ten to twelve thousand millions of dollars, nearly equally divided as to the two metals. Of this amount, the Director of the Mint at Paris asserts that France possesses in gold money one thousand millions of dollars, and in full-valued silver pieces three hundred millions of dollars. The present annual production of gold throughout the world is estimated at one hundred millions, and of silver at eighty millions of dollars, giving an addition to the accumulated stock of one and one-half per cent. per annum. The rate of production is unquestionably diminishing, and as three countries of Europe—Russia, Austria, and Italy—have, like ourselves, not even begun to collect gold for the resumption of payments in coin, there is very little chance of prices suffering in this century any inflation from a redundancy of the precious metals.

A PHASE OF SOUTHERN LIFE.

In a letter lately published in THE TIMES, from one of our special correspondents in the South-west, there was incidentally presented a characteristic picture of one phase of the life in that region. The writer was traveling in Southern Arkansas; he was on horseback, taking his journey leisurely, and making his way among hamlets and small towns. He seems to have presented a faithful photograph of the people and their life. In those south-western counties of Arkansas, our correspondent found the people devoted to cotton culture with an unthinking and dogged determination and absorption of mind that showed they had but one idea in life—to raise and sell that single staple. Repeated failures had taught them nothing. Rain, drought, frost, sun, cotton-worms, and other causes of destruction to their crops, had not been sufficient to drive them to new experiments. There was no money in the country; nobody attempted to raise anything but cotton; and, in the midst of fertile fields, land-owners starved on an abominable diet of "hog and corn." A man who owned a saw mill sold his lumber readily—but nobody paid him. His valuable water-power brought him tolls from the cotton that he ginned, and the grist he ground for his neighbors; and this was the main source of his income. But when cotton failed, the bottom of things dropped out. The one-crop system does not work well in Southern Arkansas; we have never heard that it did anywhere. But the Arkansians stick to it.

In a country where farmers neglect the natural and bountiful resources of the soil, "the man on horseback" is one who talks about the New-York money market, the probability of capital finding its way into Arkansas, and who lends money at fifty per cent. per annum. Such a philanthropist our correspondent met on the road at Dixie. No wonder the poor cotton-grower, who had just raised his fourteen bales to one hundred acres, recognized a description of the harpy, filled his pipe and changed the subject.

Perhaps there is some other reason why the people of Arkansas are poor in purse and poor in spirit. Their diet is peculiar. They have almost no vegetables or fruit; their fresh meat is chiefly taken from their supplies of wild game—when they have the time and "gumption" to get it. In a land that might flow with milk and honey, the people devour a hot paste of corn-meal, swimming in bacon-fat and molasses, and washed down with copious libations of strong coffee. As the untutored tillers of the soil in wheat-growing States destroy their digestions with saleratus, so these unfortunates are sodden with black coffee. Instances are given of families who consume more than 300 pounds of coffee annually, at a cost of over $115, and these people deny themselves the luxury of sugar and milk; but they cannot exist without whisky and tobacco. Some of them find morphine necessary to soothe the nervous tumult into which they force themselves. Is it any wonder that they are unintelligent in their farming, depressed as to their social and economical condition, and often wrong in their politics?

Immigration is the hope of Arkansas; at least, the people say so. Those who are intelligent enough to think about it, long for Northern capital to build railroads, and Northern immigrants to settle up their unoccupied lands. The handful of bilious hog- and corn-eating people scattered over the State make feeble resistance to the barbarism of the wilderness. They murmur about the hardships of the Homestead law, which enables a wretched creditor to keep his little property out of the reach of executions and judgments. They have a languid satisfaction in considering that the new constitution, against which the fugitive V. V. SMITH protests, does away with the contemned Homestead law. It is clear, however, that no influx of Northern capital and population can help any such people as that which we have described, unless that people is reformed, or else overpowered by fresh arrivals. How far the colored race may be an element of returning strength, we cannot guess. In the absence of any attempt by the law forcibly to mix the blacks and whites into a condition of formal social equality, there is amity between the two races. But the blacks, though intelligent, long for the exercise of a national power to make them "just like white folks." Meantime, we suppose, they are waiting, with a vague sense of dissatisfaction, for something to turn up to their advantage. The prime necessity of such a people is a practical education. It is folly to teach the negroes geometry and ancient history, while they do not know how to cook their food, build their houses, and clothe themselves. It is vain to expect intelligent business habits of a people who live miserably in the midst of plenty, and persist in burning their candle at both ends.

NEW WORK FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Very important matters affecting the education of the lowest classes will come before the Board of Education during the coming Winter. The same difficulties which are now meeting the School Boards in all the large towns of England will obstruct the action of our authorities. In both countries there is now a general and almost national system of public education. In portions of each country an effort is made to force children to school. But it is discovered there, as it has been here, that there is a considerable class of children in every large city who cannot well be included in a general system of schools. There is a throng of little ones, both in London and New-York, who are so ragged in dress and dirty in habits, that the children of the mechanics and respectable working men do not like to sit by their side in school. They are employed, it may be, as *chiffoniers*, or in sweeping sidewalks, or gathering swill, or in any one of the rather unpleasant avocations pursued by street children. When they crowd into a public school, their companionship is not an agreeable thing to either pupils or parents. They tend to drive out the decent poor from our ward schools. Moreover, they are, of necessity, very unpunctual in attendance. They are forced to sell their newspapers or blacken boots or peddle wares during a portion of school hours, as their own support and the support of others depend on their labor. Some are employed at home in domestic work, and cannot possibly attend school but half a day. This unpunctuality gradually drives them out of a public school for the first condition of a general school system is strict punctuality in school attendance.

The kind of teaching, too, which these children need, is somewhat different from that of an ordinary public school. They are vagrant in habit, with little power of application, and always inclined to truancy and the vices of the street. They require great patience in dealing with them, much moral instruction, and especially industrial training. With many of them, a little knowledge of any useful branch of industry may save them from ruin.

To the poorest of them assistance in food and clothing is necessary, even to permit them to go to school. It is this peculiar class of children—an unfortunate but necessary factor in modern civilization—which in England has forced the various School Boards either to supplement the funds of the ragged schools and employ these institutions as their agents, or to make use of the "certified industrial schools." These latter deal with the poorest kind of children, or those who would otherwise be committed by magistrates, or, in some cases, those who have been committed. They all draw support pro rata from the general educational authorities. Each meeting now of the English School Boards is occupied with discussions on the best method of educating the vagrant and poor. For the national system to include eleemosynary features would be obviously unwise. To break up or abandon the old "ragged schools" would be to lose ground already gained in the struggle with vice and ignorance. To go on with a national compulsory system, and yet not provide for the gamins of a city, or for the unfortunate offspring of the lowest poor, would be the height of inconsistency. How to educate the lowest is the problem. The drift thus far is for the School Boards to use existing charitable agencies for the street children and the children of the most degraded poor. After the 1st of January next our Board of Education will have a similar problem before them: they are about to force thousands of ragged and filthy boys and girls into some school.

They will need schools of a peculiar management, and adapted to the class. These fortunately they already find in existence in the City—the so-called "industrial schools." These institutions were created precisely for this destitute, ragged, and semi-vagrant class. They have been in successful operation some twenty years. Their teachers are thoroughly experienced in controlling and influencing this wild class of youth. The teaching is adapted to their wants. A branch of industry is pursued in each school.

The ragged and dirty and poor are especially sought out by the teachers. Half-time attendance is permitted, and the benevolent supply simple food and clothing for those most needy. They are precisely the schools for the board to use under the compulsory law, and they are already under the supervision and inspection of the officials of the board. If truants, vagrants, and all the nondescript mass to be gathered up by the "truant agents" after the 1st of January be dispatched to these schools, the public schools will be relieved of some very disagreeable accessions, and the work of educating the lowest poor be there thoroughly done.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"The Shaughraun" will be represented at Wallack's this afternoon as well as this evening. Although the matinée attendance, every Saturday, is very large, it may be some comfort for sojourners in the Metropolis, who have neglected to secure seats for the evening performances two weeks in advance, to know that they can at all events obtain standing room at the *après midi* entertainments, which business men are, of course, prevented from enjoying.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Yorick" is to be acted at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, this afternoon. It is a very ingeniously constructed and very powerful drama, and Mr. Louis James' personation is a remarkable effort; no one interested in art matters should, therefore, miss the opportunity—the last, we believe, Mr. Daly offers—of witnessing the play.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The matinée performance of "Love's Sacrifice" at the Union Square Theatre to-day, is of a decidedly interesting character. Lovell's work is held a standard play, and its present recital is as impressive as its *mise en scène* is elegant. But one more afternoon representation of the piece can occur after that we now refer to.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

An afternoon as well as an evening recital of "Chilpéric" may be enjoyed at the Lyceum Theatre to-day. As Hervé's work is placed upon the stage with quite as much splendor as a spectacle, and as the opera-bouffes performed by the Soldene Company are freed from indelicacy by a judicious revision of the text, we can commend "Chilpéric" as the best holiday entertainment for young people now before the public.

THIS EVENING'S CONCERT.

This evening's Philharmonic Concert at the Academy of Music was prefaced by a careful rehearsal yesterday afternoon. The programme then interpreted and to be rendered with due formality to-night is as follows:

Symphony, No. 3, in E flat major	Schumann
Aria, "On Mighty Pens," Creation	Haydn
Andante, from the trio op. 97 Instrumentated by Liszt.	Beethoven
Ciaconna in D minor Instrumentated by Raff.	J. S. Bach
Recitative and aria, ("Magic Flute")	Mozart
Overture, "Carnaval Romain"	Berlioz

BRIEF MENTION.

There will be no matinée at Booth's Theatre to-day, the stage being required for a final rehearsal of "The Hero of the Hour." To-night Mr. J. S. Clarke makes his last appearance at this house, appearing in "Toodles" and "The Heir-at-Law"....The usual matinée reception of *Colonel Sellers* invites attention at the Park Theatre....At the Grand Opera-house, an *après-midi* recital of "The Black Crook" may be attended....At Wood's Museum the regular daily matinée occurs....Afternoon entertainments are also announced at the Hippodrome; at Robinson Hall, now tenanted by Mr. Maccabe; at the Olympic and Metropolitan Theatres, and at Bryant's, and at the San Francisco Minstrels' Hall.

THE KING OF HAWAII.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS RECEPTION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Arrangements were completed to-day for the reception of the King of the Hawaiian Islands. He will arrive here to-morrow morning, Secretaries Fish, Belknap, and Robeson meeting him at an outer railroad station. The Marines, several hundred strong, accompanied by their band, will escort the distinguished visitor to his quarters at the Arlington House. Capt. Temple, United States Navy, will take charge of the party and carry out the programme. His aids are Lieut. Hooker, son-in-law of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and Lieuts. George W. Totten, W. H. Emory, and L. G. Palmer, who will do everything in their power to make the King's sojourn agreeable. Next week the King will be entertained at a state dinner at the Executive Mansion, while the members of the Cabinet will also extend to him suitable hospitalities. Capt. Temple has engaged a suite of thirteen rooms at the Arlington House for the royal party. Of these, five will be for the personal use of the King, consisting of parlor, dining-room, writing-room for himself and Secretary, chamber, and bath-room, and, in addition, two large parlors on the first floor for general reception. Capt. Temple and aids will leave here to-morrow morning on the 9:23 o'clock train of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, and meet the royal party in Baltimore. The King will reach Baltimore at 10:16 A. M. Capt. Temple and aids leave the Union Depot, Baltimore, at that hour with the King, arriving here at 11:30 o'clock A. M. The special train for Secretaries Fish, Robeson, and Belknap, who will meet the King at Benning's Station, three miles from Washington, leaves here at 10:40 o'clock A. M.

The quarters assigned the royal party at the Arlington include the blue rooms, which are much admired for the beauty of harmony in all their appointments. The office, dining, and chamber furniture is elaborately carved and highly polished, the carpeting and upholstery being in accord with it. High Chancellor Allen and Minister Carter have handsome parlors on the first floor. Altogether the party will be splendidly accommodated. A large number of persons visited the Arlington in the course of the day to see, for the first time in Washington, the arrangements for the entertainment of a King.

Among the entertainments to the King will be a visit to Mount Vernon and the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

BACTERIA—DIPHTHERIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Bacteria may be regarded as the little maggots or animalculæ, (only they happen to be of a vegetable nature,) which multiply prodigiously in many decomposing substances and fluids. Although they may not be the real cause they are often perhaps the carriers of many infectious diseases. Their little bodies are possibly often saturated with the poison of the disorder, and they are so small and light that they may be blown or drifted about almost like thistle-down.

One of the most active and dangerous forms of bacteria, the micrococcus, is about the shape of the head of a small pin; or, rather, when magnified 800 times it looks like this: o o o o o. Another, the true bacteria, or rod-like particles, are about the following size and shape: ⊂⊃ ⊂⊃ ⊂⊃

But the principal point is to find out what substances or medicines will destroy them. Quinine will not, for bacteria will live and flourish on a solution of twenty grains to two drachms of fluid. Nor will camphor, for they live on a solution of thirty grains in two teaspoonfuls of fluid. For five days they were seen swimming about among the pieces of camphor, and increasing immensely in numbers. Ten drops of carbolic acid in two drachms of fluid will not kill them. They also flourish in a solution of tar, and will swim about for six or more days between particles of ten grains of calomel in two teaspoonfuls of fluid. One drachm of laudanum in two teaspoonfuls of fluid filled with bacteria will only commence to benumb and kill them at the end of six days.

They lived for ten days in a solution of tincture of nux vomica in two drachms of bacteria fluid. Tannin is the first remedy which has a decidedly destroying effect upon them. It will kill them in two hours; and although they will come to life again after being frozen in ice, and boiled in hot water, yet they will not do this after tannin is applied. Chloroform seems to kill them, but they will come to life again. They will live in a solution of one drachm of chloral in two of water. A concentrated solution of copperas, or sulphate of iron, will kill them; also chlorine water, and dilute muriatic, sulphuric, and nitric acids.

We may draw the inferences that quinine, calomel, and carbolic acid are useless in diphtheria. That opium, nux vomica, chloroform, and chloral are comparatively so; and that tannin, sulphate of iron, chlorate of potash, chlorine water, and the dilute mineral acids may prove the only really useful remedies.

J. C. P.

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—Hon. John Young, President, and Gov. Page, of Vermont, Vice President, of the Caughnawaga Canal Company, discussed the canal scheme this morning with the Premier, and the effect of the Reciprocity Treaty on the rights of the company.

THE INDIANS.

FOUR THOUSAND SIOUX ON A HUNT—DIFFICULTY AND THREATENED WAR WITH UTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Four thousand Sioux Indians recently went on a hunt in the Platte River country, they being permitted by treaty stipulations to do so at certain seasons. They struck a party of Utes from whom they stole twenty horses. The Utes made reprisals by stealing two hundred and sixty horses from the Sioux, whereupon the Sioux notified the Indian Agent that they had made a demand on the Utes to give up the stolen horses, with the information that if they should not do so the Sioux would proceed to wage war on the Utes. The agent telegraphs the foregoing facts to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, recommending that measures be taken to restrain the Sioux from executing their purpose. Although he says they might not be able to catch the Utes, having no commissariat, they would forage on the settlers between Sidney, Neb., and Denver, Col. The Commissioner has sent a copy of the dispatch to the War Department.

LAKE NAVIGATION CLOSED.

SARNIA, C. W., Dec. 11.—The steamers Montgomery and Caldwell, of the Grand Trunk Railroad Line, arrived here this morning with full cargoes from Chicago. These are the last boats of the season, and navigation may now be considered as closed.

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.

In speaking of so eminent a drug firm, whether wholesale or retail, it is difficult to say something which may be deemed precisely seasonable by the unthinking reader of Messrs. Caswell, Hazard & Co. But, though it may be news to the few it is a fact well known to the many, that this long established firm have for several years adopted a system of compounding prescriptions with a view to securing the entire safety of the sick and the elevation to the proper rank in the profession of medical science of their avocation—a rank which it should occupy in the highest sense. After years of thought and study, the members of the firm have come to the conclusion that their thoroughly exhaustive system of checks in putting up prescriptions cannot be improved; neither do they know where to go to purchase a higher and more reliable class of drugs than in the home and foreign markets in which they are such large and prominent buyers. It would be superfluous to call attention to their ordinary or extraordinary stock of drugs; but it is an interesting fact that Caswell & Hazard's cod-liver oil, has a reputation for purity and strength which not only make it sought after by every druggist in New-York City, but by every druggist in the United States. The same may be safely said of their elixir of calisaya. The approaching Christmas naturally sends all Christians in pursuit of frankincense and myrrh. Messrs. Caswell & Hazard are on hand with all the delicate and high classed perfumes which Hendrie & Co., of London, have introduced to the olfactory satisfaction of the ladies. And there comes in Caswell & Hazard's celebrated No. 6 cologne; for which many of their customers, when traveling in Europe, send home, because they consider it superior to Jean Maria Farina's or any other well-known cologne. As suitable gifts for Christmas or New-Year's, Messrs. Caswell & Hazard have recently imported a large stock of very elegant cut-glass bottles, in all shapes and sizes, which are filled with their No. 6 cologne. Their stock of fancy soaps is attractive to a degree to those who cherish a clear complexion; accompanying which may be given a choice from about $20,000 worth of the finest sponges of all kinds, varying from five cents to $25. And, in the way of brushes, they have an unlimited stock in ivory, carved and plain, rosewood, buffalo-horn, and satin-wood backs, with the very choicest and best bristles that can be had, at all prices, from $1 to $30 each. These few items are merely seasonable enumerations. Messrs. Caswell & Hazard's drug-store is not only one of the finest in this country, but one of the best in the world.

We are in receipt of the *Arcadian* for the week. This sprightly paper comes to us with numerous illustrations, and the text is of an amusing character. The peculiar drama of the day is treated in full by the *Arcadian*. Numbers of it can be obtained at Brentano's, No. 33 Union square.

All care and anxiety about burglars removed by the use of Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway. So testify thousands who are using it.—*Advertisement*

Manufacturers' Consignment Sale.

No. 779 Broadway,
Opposite Stewart's.
$225,000 worth of solid Gold and Silver Watches.
$50,000 worth of Real Coral.
$75,000 worth of Jewelry, Silver ware, &c.
To be sold during the Holidays,
Regardless of cost.
Every article marked in plain figures.
One price only.

Solid Coin Silver Watches, $4 80 and upward. Solid Gold Watches, $15 60 and upward.

Every Watch warranted to keep
perfect time.

The above goods have been consigned to us by the leading manufacturers in this country and Europe.

These Watches comprise the finest imported to this country, and are made by the best manufacturers.

We are authorized by the manufacturers to sell the above goods regardless of cost, and at prices which we cordially invite the public to examine.

GRAND OPENING THIS DAY AND EVENING.
RICHARD HUMPHREYS,
No. 779 Broadway.

He did not like to tell her

Her teeth were foul, her breath was bad,
And so, he simply sent her
Some fragrant SOZODONT he had.
She took the pint and used it,
And now she's sweet and he is glad.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For an elegant fashionable Hat of superior quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Experience only will teach you what relief from tender feet, corns, and bunions you can have by using DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

One bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will often cure the severest cough or cold.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

BIRTH.

KNIGHT.—In New-York City, Dec. 11, a son to the wife of H. WILLISTON KNIGHT.

MARRIED.

CHAUNCEY—SHELDON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., assisted by Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., GEORGE W. CHAUNCEY to C. ADELAIDE, eldest daughter of Henry Sheldon, all of Brooklyn.

CHIPMAN—HAWLEY.—On Tuesday, the 8th inst., in Christ Church, Chicago, by Right Rev. Charles E. Cheney, D. D., HENRY WHITEHOUSE CHIPMAN to MARY WOODBRIDGE HAWLEY, all of that city.

DU BOIS—PORTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 10, at the First Reformed Church, Bedford av., corner Clymer st., by Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., GEORGE W. DU BOIS to SUSIE R., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

STEBBINS—BERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 10, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Jos. T. Duryea, D. D., WILLIAM N. STEBBINS and AGNES K., daughter of the late Martin R. Berry.

VAN DE WATER—DUTTON.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Chas. F. Deems, GEORGE P. VAN DE WATER, of Conquest, N. Y., to ANNIE F. W. DUTTON, of this City.

WALLACE—SCHUYLER.—On Dec. 10, at Mott's Point, on the Hudson, by Rev. Dr. Hastings, DAVID WALLACE, Esq., of New-Orleans, La., to RUTH A. MOTT, daughter of the late John J. Schuyler, Esq., of Amsterdam, N. Y.

WOODRUFF—STANLY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at the First Presbyterian Church, Newbern, N. C., by Rev. Thomas G. Wall, assisted by Rev. L. C. Vass, A. EDWARD WOODRUFF, of Rahway, N. J., and MACIE, daughter of Edward R. Stanly, Esq., of Newbern.

DIED.

ARNOT.—At Elmira, N. Y., on Friday, the 11th inst., AURELIA C., daughter of the late John Arnot.

CLARK.—On Thursday, 10th inst., after a lingering illness, JOHN P. CLARK, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, in his 70th year.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 107 North Oxford st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. (Take Myrtle avenue and Greenpoint cars at Fulton Ferry.)

☞ Edinburgh and Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

CLAY.—At No. 38 Union square, on Friday, Dec. 11, WILLIAM CLAY.

CHRISTIE.—On Dec. 10, after a long waiting and watching for her Saviour to come and take her home, MARTHA J. CHRISTIE, beloved wife of David Christie, aged 42 years 4 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., between 9th and 10th avs., at 10:30 o'clock on Sunday morning. Remains to be taken to Hackensack.

CREVELING.—At his residence, South st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874, ELISHA W. CREVELING, (of the firm of Creveling & Conway, New-York,) aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Masonic fraternity and members of the crockery trade, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1:30 P. M., and from the First Presbyterian Church at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Elizabeth Depot on arrival of the 12 and 12:40 P. M. trains from New-York.

COFFIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, HATTIE, infant daughter of Timothy and Anna Coffin, aged 22 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 404 West 20th st., on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DAVIDSON.—At Brooklyn, Long Island, on Thursday, Dec. 10, DAVID HALLIDAY, only child of David B. and Maude B. Davidson, aged 6 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Thomas A. Halliday, Esq., No. 140 Prospect place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 2 P. M.

DAME.—On Tuesday, 8th inst., MARGERY GRANT, youngest daughter of Waldron M. and Elizabeth B. Dame, of Titusville, Penn.

DENIKE.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on the evening of the 10th inst., WILLETT DENIKE, Jr., aged 26 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 14th, at 11:30 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, J. Mattison Melick. Services at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, at 1. Train for Rahway leaves New-York at 12 o'clock.

HUNT.—In this City, on Friday, 11th inst., MARY C., wife of John Hunt, aged 71 years, 7 months, and 8 days.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 516 East 87th st., on Monday, 14th inst., at 8:15 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

KATKAMEIR.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, ANN M. BELKNAP, widow of the late Henry Katkameir.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 42 South 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, the 13th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Newburg, New-York, and Chicago papers please copy.

MARSHALL.—Suddenly, on the 10th instant, at the age of 23 years, THOMAS W. MARSHALL.

His relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend his funeral at the house of his father, Gilbert N. Marshall, No. 688 Bedford av., Brooklyn, near Putnam av., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Take Fulton Ferry and Fulton av. or Fulton and Putnam av. cars.

McMILLAN.—Suddenly, at Nyack, on Thursday, Dec. 10, PETER McMILLAN, in the 52d year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the Universalist Church, Nyack, on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M. Trains leave Pavonia Ferry, foot Chambers st., at 9 A. M., returning at 4:30 P. M.

QUEREAU.—On Friday morning, Dec. 11, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of A. Quereau, formerly of Brooklyn.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral frome her late residence, at Orange Valley, N. J., on Monday morning, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., at 9:50 A. M.

ROWLAND.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874, CHARLES S. ROWLAND, son of William and Jane Rowland, aged 11 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence at New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of 12 M. train from New-York.

STAMLER—Suddenly, at Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, 10th inst., CORNELIA C., daughter of the late Jacob A. Stamler.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 2,436 2d av., at 1 P. M., on Sunday, 13th inst. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday Dec. 9, Mrs. EMELINE AMELIA SMITH, daughter of Lewis Josslyn, Esq., of Boston.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Disciples, Rev. Hepworth's, Madison av., corner of 45th st., at 1:30 o'clock this day. The remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1874, ALBERT WRIGHT, M. D., aged 70 years and 8 months.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Ross Street Presbyterian Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

The wintry winds and bitter cold nights should remind all who are happy and well-off of the thousands of poor and homeless children in the great City, who shiver in leaky attics, or wander ragged and barefooted through the snow and mud of streets, or sleep at night in boxes and barges—hungry, houseless, and friendless.

The genial and kind Christmas season ought to bring a bright day to the dark lives of these little ones, in memory of One who has brought so much hope and happiness to the world.

The Children's Aid Society holds itself as the especial guardian and friend of the street children and poor children of New-York. It would gladly, if means are sent, offer during Christmas time a good dinner or festival to the thousands of hungry boys and girls under its charge, in the Boys' and Girls' Lodging-houses and Industrial Schools. It would give thousands of pairs of shoes and warm garments to the half-clad, shivering little ones which it shelters or teaches.

Fifty dollars will provide fifty children with warm dinners for a month.

Fifty dollars will put shoes on the feet of thirty barefooted children.

But the best of gifts is a home.

Fifty dollars will send three homeless children to a home. Who will help to make up a Christmas party of poor children, to be gathered from the streets and lanes of the City, and sent far away to kind families in the country?

The children of the fortunate and happy ought especially to aid in making a "merry Christmas" for those who are friendless and poor.

This Winter is to be a hard and bitter one for the poor of New-York. Who will help to lighten it for the children of the poor? C. L. BRACE, Secretary, Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York, or will be called for, if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post Office orders they can be made payable to the order of J. E. Williams, Treasurer.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President,
No. 100 Wall st.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway.
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our five lodging-houses, 12,843 different boys and girls; 154,506 lodgings and 203,506 meals were supplied. In the twenty-one day and fifteen evening industrial schools were 10,288 children, who were taught, clothed, and partly fed, (461,208 meals were furnished;) 3,985 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. Total number under charge of the society during the year, 27,116. There have been 6,478 orphans in the lodging-houses, and 1,527 were provided with homes.

P. S.—It would be a great favor to us if our friends would lay this appeal before any Sunday-school or Church with which they may be connected.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS,
NO. 817 BROADWAY.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 12, Art Exhibition and Sale.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of W. A. Brewer, Esq., a large collection of paintings, from the estate of the late John G. Vose, Esq., Montrose, N. J., embracing examples by Cropsey, Sommer, Eglan, Talbot, W. M. Brown, Rondell, Meyerheim, Englehard, Van Seben, Hope, Williamson, W. T. Richards, Webb, Count De Bylandt, McCord, and more than 150 others.

Also a large number from the estate of the late E. H. Matthews and other private owners. On exhibition TO-MORROW (Saturday) at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. To be sold by auction on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, and following evenings, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, at 7:30 o'clock each evening.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ONLY PREVENTIVE AND SOLVENT OF GRAVEL AND CALCULI.—That these painful and fatal concretions can be dissolved and voided and the diathesis changed, thereby preventing their reproduction, by the BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, is proved daily by evidence similar to the following presented to Dr. A. Hawley Heath. Extracts from letters written by Hon. J. H. Selkreg, Ithaca, N. Y., June, 1874: "Since I wrote you I passed a formation of oxalate of lime, which I think I am justified in asserting was half as large as an almond, and something of that shape. The deposit annoyed me exceedingly, and affected the passage of the water before I commenced the use of BETHESDA. My main trouble in the past was a deposit in the kidneys and the passage thereof downward, causing excruciating pain. August —My general health is better than it has been for the past fifteen years." Depot and office, No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS! CHRISTMAS MUSIC! Christmas Anthems! Music Books, Music Folios, Musical Instruments of every variety and price, for HOLIDAY GIFTS. New Gift Music Book for 1874, the "Piano at Home;" price, $2 50, plain; $4, full gilt. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

A POSITION AS ORGANIST AT A CHURCH—either Protestant or Catholic—in this City, is desired by a lady, who is thoroughly conversant with the highest order of music. Satisfactory references as to ability, &c., will be given. Address F., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

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FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

COAL. WOOD. COAL.
Best Family Coal. Nut, $6 25; Egg and Furnace, $6 75; Stove, $7 for 2,000 pounds delivered. Wood $4 25, $4 50, and $4 75 per load. THOMAS THEDFORD, 27th st. and 9th av., and No. 114 Madison st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A CAPITAL STORY FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS,
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Ready this morning.
ROBERT CARTER & BROS., No. 530 BROADWAY.
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Doors Outward, a Tale	$1 25
Giants and Wonderful Things, by Dr. Newton	1 25
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AMONG THE FEATURES OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN TO-MORROW'S EDITION OF THE TIMES WILL BE FOUND:

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☞ *The Sunday edition of* THE NEW-YORK TIMES *is increasing in interest and value. In amount, variety, and quality of reading matter, it is unsurpassed.—Newburg Journal.*

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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There would be something inappropriate in "Bawls from Fairy-land;" "Shrieks" or "Yells" would be wholly out of the question; there is a sulky sound about "Mutterings," and "Howls" would be extremely objectionable. So, upon the whole, I prefer "Whispers." And, indeed, the title is all the more appropriate, because it is in this tone of voice that the little elves generally impart information to those whom they honor with their confidence.—*Extract from Preface.*

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Or, Holiday Fancies and Every-day Facts for Young People. With 187 Illustrations. 1 vol., 4to, cloth. Price $3.

"A charming gift-book for young people, full of pictures of the best quality, and full of pretty stories, told in a delightful way."

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Send for our Holiday Catalogue. It will be sent free of cost.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. MILL'S LAST ESSAYS.

THREE ESSAYS ON RELIGION. By JOHN STUART MILL. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1874.

Not a little curiosity, possibly not a little impatience, has been felt by the late Mr. Mill's critical admirers as to the possible or probable import of these posthumous essays which have been announced as containing the legacy to the world of his religious opinions. It is well known that Mr. Mill had been singularly reticent in his lifetime concerning these same religious beliefs. His associations and associates in the schools of philosophy and reform, as well as the logical tendency of his avowed principles, had seemed to warrant the inference that his views of God were either entirely negative or positively atheistic. No one could infer, either from his expressed or implied opinions, that his attitude toward Christianity or its Author could be any other than that of decided unbelief and hostility. And yet, notwithstanding his various and voluminous writings, he had, with here and there an exception, studiously avoided committing himself in respect to all these questions. Whether from timidity or the affectation of candor, he had very successfully practiced the doctrine of reserve. In his *Logic* he had vindicated the logical conceivableness and natural possibility of miracles. In his Essay on "Representative Government" he had essayed some not very respectful utterances in regard to the functions of the Hebrew prophets, and in his Essay upon "Liberty," had ventured a few weak criticisms upon the morality of the New Testament. But beyond these intimations of his opinions he had not ventured to proceed. The editor of these essays ascribes this studied reticence to his caution in forming and his care in expressing his opinions on any subject of importance. But this explanation seems entirely unsupported by the revelations of his *Autobiography* and indeed by the opinions and reasonings which we find expressed in the essays themselves. Mill's *Autobiography* warrants the conclusion that, with all his changes of opinion and sentiment, he never outgrew the position taken for him by his father, mid-way between Atheism and Manicheanism. The utter absence of any "natural piety" toward the possible Father of Spirits, of any longing for an immortal existence, of any feeling but contempt for the Christian emotions, and this contempt scarcely restrained within the limits of a philosophical serenity, as well as his studied and unhistorical reticence with respect to the Founder of Christianity, when coupled with the inconsistent fatuity which characterized his sentimental adoration of his wife, living and dead, could not but call forth feelings of pity, which sometimes verged toward contempt for his seeming want of decision in holding and of courage in avowing his actual faith, or want of faith, during his lifetime. The most sympathizing and friendly reader could with difficulty avoid the impression that a man like this was a logical milk-sop, who had not the courage of his opinions on subjects of this kind. Others less friendly might explain his conduct as an act of obedience to his father's injunction, which he records thus: "In giving me an opinion contrary to that of the world, my father thought it necessary to give it as one which could not be prudently avowed to the world." But the many excellences of his writings and his character pleaded some extenuation of such judgments, or at least a suspension of sentence, when it was announced that his carefully considered opinions, which had been so long delayed and so persistently withheld, would soon be given to the world.

The world held its breath, recalling its displeasure, and standing ready and more than ready, to revise its unfavorable judgments when the last word of so high an authority on many subjects should be authoritatively declared. And now that this word has been spoken, what will the world say? First of all, if the world is honest, we think it will express itself as disappointed in regard to the ability manifested in these essays, and will pronounce them inferior, in point of thought and diction, to most of the other writings of Mr. Mill. The essay upon "Nature" is weakness itself in conception, statement, and reasoning, when compared with a score of treatises on the same topic which are to be found in the English language. While it is characterized by more than Mr. Mill's usual parade of preparation, and more than his usual contempt for all classes of writers from whom he differs, ranging from the sentimental deists at one extreme to Christian theologians at the other, its conclusions and reasonings are proportionately poor and unsatisfactory. He begins with the attempt to define the various senses in which the word "nature" is employed by those moralists and theologians who use it as a basis for an ethical or religious system. He fails most signally in this attempt, for he omits altogether what every one of these moralists and theologians would consider the most important element in the conception, *i. e.*, the designs or manifest intentions of nature. He consequently interprets all of these writers as meaning when they direct us to follow nature that we should imitate the processes of nature, whether mental or physical, whereas it is notorious to any man who has analyzed the word as used from the oldest Socratic down to the last Sunday-school teacher that the meaning is that we should act as nature has fitted or intended that we should act. Mr. Mill might reply that to find any *fitness* in nature or any *intentions* in nature is impossible, and to seek for either is unphilosophical. This opinion he had an undisputed right to hold and to defend; but this did not give him authority to misconceive or to mistake the opinions which his antagonists hold. Least of all if he attempted to state their opinions had he authority to omit the one element to which they would attach the chiefest importance. Nature, as Mr. Mill defines it, can only mean "the entire system of things with the aggregate of all their properties, or it denotes things as they would be, apart from human intervention." No other sense, in his view, can rationally be attached to the term. Hence he concludes that "conformity to nature has no connection with right and wrong," and "the doctrine that man ought to follow nature" is "equally irrational and immoral." It requires but a very moderate amount of reading in ethical writers to discover that not a single writer of importance can be found who ever used the concept in the sense which Mr. Mill attributes to it, or has interpreted the precept "to follow nature" in the sense "to make the *spontaneous course of things* the model of his voluntary actions." Every such writer conceives of nature as indicating what is *fit* to be done, *i. e.*, what would be achieved if her intentions or designs are followed. Bishop Butler's three sermons on "Human Nature" partially cover the same ground with the essay of Mr. Mill. In these discourses the Bishop is as careful as Mr. Mill to define what he means by nature, and the several senses in which the term may be used. Among these are the senses in which Mr. Mill says are the only possible meanings of the word. But to these he subjoins another, the one which Mr. Mill does not condescend to notice as possible to be held by any rational philosopher. And yet Mr. Mill's editors would have us believe that he had kept back this *Novum Organum*—this *decisive word* of all the precedent strifes of philosophers for the sake of reviewing and revising it to the utmost possible perfection.

Following his own definitions of what it is to follow nature, he proceeds by easy-going steps to the following conclusions: Nature is in a very bad way, and so far from being worthy to be imitated she ought to be amended; indeed, the whole of human virtue consists in attempting to make her better. So far from following her example, we ought to avoid imitating it. Nature is all the while committing the most horrid acts of killing in the most barbarous methods; of dealing unjustly with the most innocent and well-deserving; of inflicting wholesale cruelty on innocent individuals and unborn generations. So far from being examples to be imitated, these are rather to be shunned and abhorred.

If there be a power behind nature which provides for these acts or impels them, that being cannot be benevolent unless he is greatly limited in his resources. He can only be proved to be good by being shown to be fighting with some other malicious or maleficent agent. If next we consider nature as signifying the active impulses of man, there is not one of these which is worthy to be followed. The sum of human virtue consists in overcoming the instincts. Every impulse that is instinctive, to be virtuous must be regulated and transformed by reason. In other words, virtue is art and not nature. If we consider the impulses singly, every one of them is founded in weakness. Courage is but reasoned and enlightened fear. Cleanliness is foreign to man in his natural state, for do not children delight in dirt? So far as the social virtues are concerned, is it not universally conceded that selfishness is natural to man? It is true sympathy is also natural to him; but sympathy left uncultivated and instinctive is but enlarged selfishness. Self-control comes from training. Veracity is unnatural; all wild men are liars. "Natural justice" is a contradiction in terms, justice being a product of artificial society. Toward the end of the essay the writer stumbles upon the element in the definition of nature which he has till then overlooked. But he does not recognize it even then as a missing element in his conception of nature, but only as obtruded by those theologians who would defend the goodness of Providence by attempts "to discover in detail what are the designs of Providence." These attempts he disposes of by the old argument that Providence must be either malicious or impotent. "If we are not obliged to believe the animal creation to be the work of a demon, it is because we need not suppose it to have been made by a being of infinite power." "The scheme of nature, regarded in its whole extent, cannot have had, for its sole or even its principal object, the good of human or other sentient beings." "Whatsoever in nature gives indication of benevolent design, proves this beneficence to be armed only with limited power; and the duty of man is to co-operate with the beneficent powers, not by imitating but by perpetually striving to amend the course of nature, and bringing that part of it over which we can exercise control more nearly into conformity with a high standard of justice and goodness."

This is the last sentence of this singular essay—"a lame and impotent conclusion"—which shows that its author when he wrote it, notwithstanding his life-long struggling after more satisfactory views, had not advanced a single step beyond the narrow and bigoted Manicheanism which his father's teachings had enforced upon his sensitive and plastic childhood. The new sentimentalism, into which he had been "converted" by a flood of generous tears, and which had been reinforced by his devoted love for the lady who afterward became his wife, had even at the last wrought no change on his theories of man and of nature.

It is not enough, however, to refer Mill's pertinacious advocacy of these theories to the influence of his father. We are compelled also to examine the intellectual processes by which he could make his conclusions appear rational to himself. We ask how can the fact be explained that a thinker of acknowledged subtlety, trained by the severest rigor of logical discipline, delighting in abstract speculation, seemingly candid, patient, and truth-loving, should satisfy his mind, to say nothing of his heart, with conclusions at once so jejune and offensive as these? Why, when he holds his mirror so steadily and carefully up to nature, does she give back to him so ghastly and repulsive an image? To these questions but one answer can be given. The mirror itself is imperfect—so imperfect that some of nature's outlines it cannot reflect, except as broken or awry, and others it cannot reflect at all, and as to colors it can only give back their richness and rarity in one or two dingy ashen hues. The mirror he uses is a defective theory of man—a theory so defective as to compel the man who receives it, by the sheer force of logical consistency, to accept these revolting conclusions. One of the principal elements of this theory we have noticed, viz., its entire omission of any capacity in man adequately to interpret designs in nature. Another is the denial of anything like freedom or voluntariness in man as the condition of moral responsibility, and the necessary logical consequence that intelligence alone is the condition of moral action and moral responsibility. Let this datum be allowed and all the horrid inferences of the author in respect to nature's probable subjection to the dark and malignant shadow of evil, and the unexplained countenance which she appears to give to wickedness and crime, are logically justified. Another defect in his theory is the failure to place moral quality in the intention, and the attributing it to the external action and the consequence of making right and wrong to depend on its actual and not its designed and voluntary results.

The operation of this very defective philosophy may be traced in not a few of the author's writings. But they are unhappily conspicuous in this "Essay upon Nature."

We have lingered longer upon this first Essay because its doctrines are reaffirmed by the author in the two that follow. These are entitled *The Utility of Religion* and *Theism*. The first of these was written about the same time as the *Essay on Nature*, and it represents very much the same moral and intellectual status, being an attempt to disprove the generally received opinion that some form of religion is on the whole beneficial. In opposing this view Mr. Mill undertakes to show that the beneficial effects usually ascribed to religion may be explained by other causes, introducing the discussion by the rather sweeping and not over-amiable observation "that the whole of the prevalent metaphysics of the present century is one tissue of suborned evidence in favor of religion, often of deism only," &c., &c. The salutary social effects attributed to religion are first considered; as the inculcation of justice, veracity, and benevolence. These he concedes are taught in the name of religion; but it does not follow that their force depends on religion, but upon the influence of the authority of man over man, which is brought to bear upon all who live in society from the first to the last. Next education is named as acting on the plastic and pliable minds of the young. Next the force of public opinion, another form of education, appealing to the love of reputation in all its forms. He next introduces Mr. Bentham's argument that religious sanctions have little or no influence in deterring men from false swearing, dueling, and sexual crime. He further reasons, let it be granted that religion might have been useful in teaching and enforcing morality in rude ages, yet, inasmuch as morality has now been successfully planted and rooted in the convictions of men, it cannot but be retained by its own intrinsic vital force. At this point he acknowledges the superiority of many of the distinctive Christian principles, (with some rather odd exceptions in his private judgment,) none of which he contends can ever be lost, and therefore all will survive the rejection of Christianity as the true religion. Then follows an elaborate attempt to show that whatever force the belief in a personal God, or a future life, may seem fitted to exert, is derived from the stimulus given to the idealizing power of the imagination. If this stimulus can be furnished without the aid of the truths of religion, faith can be dispensed with. This, the author contends, is possible, and gravely urges that inasmuch as many of the choicest spirits of the race have already advanced so far in this idealizing power as to view the continued existence of the race and the survival of their own beneficent influence and example as more than a substitute for any continuance of their paltry individual being, this may be accepted as possible for all men. When this good time shall have come, religion with its appeals to the selfish and mean desire for continued existence will no longer be needed, and the most animating motives from the vision of one's prolonged existence in the welfare of future generations shall satisfy the idealizing imagination of every man on his deathbed. John Morley in his *Essay on Voltaire* has endeavored to enforce this sentiment in words which no man who has read them will ever forget. This Religion of Humanity Mill contends is far superior in its purity and its energy to the Religion of Faith in the Supernatural and in Immortality. The student of Mr. Mill's metaphysical philosophy finds no place in his system for the potent influence which he here ascribes to the idealizing force of the imagination. The reader of his *Autobiography* recognizes its origin in the later phase of thought which followed his discovery that poetic culture was necessary to lift him above the base and unsatisfying prose of every-day toil and vulgar trial. With most men the argument has usually taken the direction that the power and impulse of man to idealize betokens a reality in objects and modes of existence that are more real and higher than the present. The argument of Mr. Mill and Mr. Morley and George Eliot is, that if you can only succeed in idealizing your life by a confessed and demonstrated fiction, the associative power will itself elevate and transform your nature. Mr. Mill is frank enough to own, toward the end of the essays, that in one respect the Religion of Humanity is inferior to that which promises a personal immortality—*i. e.*, it furnishes no hope of reunion with friends whom we have lost. Here, doubtless, he thought of Mrs. Mill, and the force of his fond affection was stronger than the power of his theory.

It is of little use to criticise a course of argument like this. Against it there rises the united protest of the convictions of the best and wisest of the race, as well as of the fears of the worst and the weakest. All noble literature is against it; all stirring eloquence, all elevated poetry, all the sentiments that have nerved men for sacrifice, or armed them for conflict, or sustained them in defeat, by an appeal to the living God, and an outlook into another and a better life. Mr. Mill's own better philosophy, so far as it recognized the imagination and the affections, protests against chaining man's higher aspirations to the rotting carcase of this godless and hopeless creed which he seeks to dignify and elevate as the last attainment of thought and culture and self-sacrifice.

The *Essay on Theism* was written between the years 1868 and 1870. The editor would have its readers believe that the opinions expressed in it were not inconsistent with those expressed in the other two essays. This she urges from the intention of the author to publish it in connection with the *Essay on Nature*, and from the fact that he reasserts in it some of the opinions expressed in that essay. It will be difficult to persuade the unbiased reader of the truth of this assertion. While the course of argument is entirely in the same line with that maintained in these essays, and while the author reasserts many if not most of the same conclusions, he makes two or three important concessions on points that are cardinal, and toward the conclusion attains, for him, to a pathetic and elevated tone of sentiment that is at once very significant and suggestive. The Essay is by no means limited to Theism; it should rather be entitled Mill's Mature Last Thoughts upon Religion, natural and revealed, and the evidences and value of both. Parts of it are intensely interesting, not so much for any novelty in the arguments or the conclusions, as that they unfold to us the workings of the mind of a well-trained and well-read analyst in its efforts to candidly estimate the claims of religion upon his faith, when viewed in the light of science and of history, apart from the biasing influences of tradition and sentiment, from the stand-point of the experiential or associational metaphysics. This philosophy was accepted by Mill as unquestioned, with all its defects of principles and method. By it he tries the evidence for the existence and attributes of God, and for the possibility and credibility of miracles and a supernatural revelation. To this he adds, in conclusion, an estimation of the moral power and excellence of Christianity and Christ. His views of natural Theism are the same as those already recited from his *Essay on Nature*. The arguments are the same, and the conclusions also. The only difference which we notice is a gentler and less positively angry or impatient tone with respect to both God and Nature. The direct contributions to the argument for the being and attributes of God, are inconsiderable. Hume's dialogues on natural religion anticipate all that Mill propounds, the latter having the advantage of appearing to sum up the arguments pro and con more after the forms of a judicial review.

His treatment of the doctrines of the conservation of force and the survival of the fittest, are interesting illustrations of his cautious and candid temper. They also exemplify the persistent haziness of his apprehension of conceptions that were a little out of his accustomed path, and the wary indecision with which he held back from conclusions which offended a certain every-day common sense, which now and then uttered its protests with success against very extreme conclusions. His discussion of miracles is exceedingly interesting from the carefulness with which it has been wrought and the extraordinary concessions which he makes as against Hume, that a miracle is in its nature possible and perhaps credible, although the conclusion which he draws at last is, "that miracles have no claim whatever to the character of historical facts, and are wholly invalid as evidences of any revelation." His treatment of the arguments for Christianity gives evidence of a careful attention to many of the best English writers, and as thorough an appreciation of the logic of the defenders of Christianity as could be expected from one whose ethical and spiritual standards are so defective.

The concluding part of the essay is intensely interesting to a thoughtful mind. Reviewing the results of his arguments, the author concludes that "the rational attitude of a thinking mind toward the supernatural, whether in natural or revealed religion, is that of skepticism as distinguished from belief on the one hand and from atheism on the other." "The whole domain of the supernatural is thus removed from the region of belief into that of simple hope, and in that, for anything we can see, it is likely always to remain." After stating this conclusion, he asks whether the indulgence of hope, "in a region of the imagination only," can possibly be beneficial, or should be allowed by a person who would control his expectations and his life, by the law of reason. To this question he returns an affirmative answer, which he expands and enforces by a series of kindly and elevated concessions which make to a conclusion directly opposed to that which he had announced in his second essay. In that essay he had contended that the hope of a life after death—as contrasted with a hope of life in the well-being of others—was unworthy of an elevated and highly-cultured nature. He had even insisted that such a nature might reasonably prefer to pass into non-existence. In this essay he writes: "The beneficial effect of such a hope is far from trifling. It makes life and human nature a far greater thing to the feelings, and gives greater strength as well as greater solemnity to all the sentiments which are awakened in us by our fellow-creatures and by mankind at large. * * * The gains obtained in the increased inducement to cultivate the improvement of character up to the end of life, is obvious without being specified." He rises then to a higher strain, and discourses "of the familiarity of the imagination with the conception of a morally perfect Being, and the habit of taking the approbation of such a Being as the *norm* or standard to which to refer, and by which to regulate our own characters and lives." He recognizes the power of Christianity for good in keeping "this object of veneration and imitation before the eyes of man." While he is careful to suggest the current ideas of God as capable of being corrected by limiting his power in order to exalt his love, he concedes that the idea as thus corrected must be most powerful for good. But what Christianity has done may be made as available to the unbeliever as to the believer, inasmuch as the God which Christianity has accepted is "the God incarnate," *i. e.*, it is Christ, "who being idealized, has taken so great and salutary a hold on the modern mind." This ideal can never be destroyed by any efforts of rationalizing criticism. It could not even have been created by his followers. They may have added the stories of his miracles, but no man could have invented his sayings, or conceived his life and character. Singularly enough in the passage which follows upon Christ there is found a depreciating and even contemptuous estimate of those discourses recorded in the Gospel of John which have attracted the attention and kindled the imaginative faith and comforted the hearts of so many idealizing men and women in all ages. After this eloquent and moving tribute to the character and name of Christ, the author brings the essay to its conclusion by declaring that supernatural hopes, when held in abeyance and control by rational skepticism, may add greatly to the energy and elevation of the mere religion of humanity.

The *Essay on Theism* is, we believe, the last of Mill's compositions. While it will not add to his reputation as a thinker or writer, it will win the sympathy of many by the pathos with which it concludes. While it is not difficult to understand that the author from the starting point of his defective ethics and metaphysics should proceed to such negative conclusions, it is easy to see from the homage which his better judgment, prompted by his heart, was constrained to render to Theism and Christianity, that had he started with a sounder philosophy, he would have accepted conclusions both Theistic and Christian.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Register of the Department of Justice. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Semi-Tropical California. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

Progressive Petticoats. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

The International Review. Vol. I. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

What a Boy. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The King's Highway. New-York: The Catholic Publication Society.

The Phantom of the Forest. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

In Honor Bound. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The King of No Land. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Recitations and Readings. New-York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

A Hero and a Martyr. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The Antediluvian. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Finances and Paper Money of the Revolutionary War. Philadelphia: John Campbell & Son.

Bourdaloue and Louis XIV. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

Explanatory Notes of the Book of Joshua. New-York: R. Carter & Co.

The Christian in the World. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Architecture for General Students. New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

Outlines of Astronomy. Boston: Ginn Brothers.

MICHAEL ANGELO—ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The Director of the Royal Gallery Degli Uffizi at Florence has just published a curious work on Michael Angelo, founded on new documents. This work is published on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the great artist, which will be on the 10th of March next. A number of documents formerly in the possession of the Buonarotti family have been placed at the disposal of the publisher. These consist of 700 letters in Michael Angelo's own handwriting, 1,400 others from the most celebrated artists of his time, and others coming from Popes, Princes, or private persons, and papers relating to all the contracts relating to his paintings, bearing small sketches from his own hand. At the same time it is announced that the Palace of the Via Ghibelina, which belonged to Michael Angelo, and in which is to be found his gallery of paintings, will be restored with a view to the circumstance and decorated with sculptures and frescoes. Finally, an exhibition of some of his works and copies of all is being organized.

BARON THIERS.

A correspondent of the *Gaulois*, who is described as an indefatigable student of old papers, has discovered a gem—letters patent signed by Louis Philippe in 1836, conferring the dignity of a baron on M. Adolphe Thiers, in recognition of his eminent services to the cause of Constitutional Monarchy. M. Thiers will henceforth be addressed as "M. le Baron."

THE FASHIONS.

NEW AND SEASONABLE COSTUMES.

Many of the fashionable toilets for the Winter are composed of a combination of colors and materials, which, when described, seem to deviate widely from the canons of strict good taste, but, worn by persons who have taken into consideration their figure, complexion, and hair, generally form a becoming and unique *ensemble*. A rather short and stout person should, of course, beware of heavy velvet suits, the combination of silk and velvet being much more suitable. Everybody is aware that dark colors are much more becoming to blondes than light shades, for day wear, and brunettes habitually find it advantageous to place a bright point of color in their bonnets, as, for instance, a scarlet or a yellow rose. It is believed, therefore, that the good taste of our readers will enable them to make a judicious selection from the miscellaneous toilets we are about to describe.

Blue fox will be much in favor among the élite. It is rather peculiar in appearance, and being very expensive, it will prove quite an attractive article for wealthy ladies; another great advantage it possesses is that it cannot be imitated, and consequently will never become common by general use. We have seen a very rich dress in this style made of lead-colored velvet, (a very suitable color,) trimmed with blue fox; the skirt has large folds at the back which form a train; there is but one band of fur above the hem of this skirt by way of trimming. The apron is very long in front, and has three bands of fur; it is attached to the train by three strips of fur. The casaque is half-fitting, with a sailor-shaped collar made of blue fox; then there is a postillion and long flaps at the side, which are also trimmed with fur. The sleeves have deep cuffs and bands of fur at the elbow. The bonnet to be worn with this costume is covered with the same colored velvet as the dress, it has a soft crown and a band of blue fox placed in the same manner as a piece of twisted silk. The border is raised; then there is a bunch of red roses, which form the starting point for two long gray feathers, which fall down the back. The muff used with this garment is also of velvet, with bands of fur. In consequence of the high price of blue fox, this costume is within the reach of but few; but, as it is quite simple in make, it may be imitated to advantage in all shades, and with much less expensive fur.

A rather less pretentious suit is composed of a pardessus in casaque form, which is made of matelassé, and trimmed with fur. This casaque is quite simple in shape, and has folds at the back; at the sides it is cut up. The sleeves are finished with a deep ruffle, which is plaited at the sides, and has two buttons in front. The dress is made of faille, and has a plain train; the front of the skirt is full-trimmed with two flounces with three shirrings above; then there are lengthwise bias bands in another shade. The apron is taken up at the sides and trimmed with two flounces and heading. The bonnet suited to wear with this is of felt, and trimmed with a twisted scarf of silk around the crown. Under the brim, which is lined with faille, is placed a flower, with leaves on each side; over the crown is a long ostrich feather.

A walking-dress, in two shades of green, may be thus described: The skirt has a short train; at the bottom there is a closely-plaited flounce, then a small space is left; two smaller flounces, one directly above the other, are placed next, then another space is left, above which are placed two still smaller plaited flounces; all these flounces are of the lighter shade. There is a peculiar-shaped polonaise, the border of which is embroidered; it is looped up at the back, and a small false piece of embroidery runs around that portion which is taken up. A small apron in front, also embroidered at the bottom, is part of the costume; it is taken tightly back under the polonaise. The waist is open in front, and surrounded by a double drapery, which forms a fichu; under this fichu comes an embroidered piece, which forms a standing trimming in the neck, the waist is closed at the bottom with four double buttons. A large bow is placed at the point where the fichu is joined in front. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with a small close plait falling over the hand; then there are two plaits, one slightly lapping over, the other turning up; these plaits are separated by a band. The bonnet corresponding is also made in two shades; it has a soft crown, over the front of which are placed large loops; at the top of the crown there is a small scarlet ostrich tip, and on the back, a little on one side, is a pink or scarlet rose. This bonnet is turned up in front and there is a small scarlet trimming underneath.

Velvet cuirasses are much worn; they are trimmed with beading and feathers; these, however, do not answer the requirements of an out-door garment for the excessive cold. Many costumes are made of English velvet, and trimmed with feathers. A small and peculiarly cut mantle, which is called the Hongrois, is a very new style, and very stylish. The materials of which it is chiefly made are matelassé or cloth, and the trimming is feathers.

Although the season for evening entertainments and balls has scarcely set in, there is every reason to believe that toilets will be at least as elegant as usual this Winter. The materials have never been handsomer, nor could one have more freedom with regard to everything fanciful. Silk matelassé in all designs and colors, velvet, satin, rich laces, beads, flowers, can be dealt with in profusion. What more could be asked?

A design has been issued of one of the most fashionable tuniques for evening wear; it is composed of a long oval apron, made of bands of faille, narrow at the top and slightly widening at the bottom, with tulle insertions beaded with white jet. Around the oval of this apron is placed a beaded insertion which surrounds it entirely. Around the insertion is a band of bias faille which is cut exactly in the form of the apron, and consequently encircles it without fullness; under this band of faille falls a beaded lace; beneath the lace is a fringe of white jet. This trimming must be repeated three times to bring the apron to its proper length; the intention is that it cover the dress entirely, and the effect is as though one was wrapped in a network of lace and jet. This tunique can be more easily made without faille; it is then composed altogether of insertion, beaded lace, and fringe. When worn under a plain dress of either pink, blue, or white faille, the effect of this article is charming.

A ball dress combining faille, velvet, and gauze may be made in the following manner: The underskirt is of white faille, and has lengthwise knife-plaited folds up as far as the waist; it is plain at the back; on this plaiting are placed two light green gauze puffings, semicircular in form, by being taken up on each side; these puffings are separated by ruchings of white faille, and surrounded by white blonde. The overskirt is of green gauze, and is taken back altogether; slightly looped and trimmed with blonde, to form two skirts; and on the bottom of this overskirt is a wide puffing of gauze, which forms a train; loops and ends of green velvet, with flowers placed in the centre, and Autumn-leaves fasten the gauze overskirt where it is taken up at the side. There is to this dress a green velvet low-necked bodice, with a square basque, over which is a green gauze bertha in the form of a V, puffed and fastened down here and there. The hair is dressed with a bunch of roses in front, and a velvet bow, in the centre of which are flowers tied at the back of a coiffure in the catogan style.

A dinner toilet is made in a tunique of guipure, or of taffetas beaded with jet; it is open in front, in the Pompadour style, and finished at the neck with lace. The sleeves are of white tulle, and tied at the wrist with a ribbon; the scarf is made in two shades of faille, and composed of three pieces, which form what is now called the three scarfs; the centre piece is in the lighter shade; at the bottom of these scarfs is a deep lace or guipure; at the top is a narrow lace; these are joined at the sides by an oxidized chain. The overskirt is of taffetas or crape, and is taken up, forming draperies, over which are placed ribbon bows; the train is plain; the front of the skirt is made of light material, either grenadine or crepe, shirred under cross-bars of satin or faille. The hair is simply tied with a ribbon, ending on one side in a bow.

An opera or theatre paletot may be composed of white matelassé and lined with sky-blue damas renaissance; it is turned back in front, this forming a collar and revers; the front pieces, which are very much open, are joined by bows and ends of ribbon; the revers of the sleeves and pockets is of blue damas.

An opera hood my be made of black figured lace and tulle; on the right side is placed a rose; at the top is a bow with three loops, a little further back is another. This hood is bordered with a gathered lace trimming. Another style of hood is made of pink sicilienne; it is lined with pink silk lustrine, and trimmed with biases and ruchings of a lighter shade; the bows are made of sicilienne and a lighter shade of taffetas.

A head-dress for a middle-aged lady may be composed of white puffed tulle and white lace intermixed; the lace is placed in shell form around the head-dress; at the side there are hoops of either lilac or pearl-colored ribbon; then there is a bunch of white feathers, and a rose is placed in the centre of the loops; from the back fall long ribbon ends, and also a barbe of lace, these being joined about half way down by a large bow; the barbe is taken up with this bow, to appear as though it were made of lace and ribbon.

CHEAP CABS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having provided bachelorhood with delightful lodgings, through the efforts of your distinguished paper, it has now become absolutely necessary to furnish them with proper vehicles in which to reach their solitary homes. The next day after the somewhat queerish capitalist had decided to build his apartment-house so soon as he received guarantees of good conduct on the part of his bachelor tenants, guarantors arrived by scores at his town-house, (which was, of course in Fifth avenue,) anxious, nay, determined, to enter into bonds for their fellows in solitude. There were clerics, (even Bishops among them)—for are not most clergymen bachelors? There were Judges, in high hats, who had doffed their ermine in order to be of service to their bachelor brothers. There were musical doctors, (who nearly always prefer and are preferred to live alone); medical doctors, of distinction; there were successful brokers, (temporarily successful); in short, the most distinguished concourse of bachelors thronged that capitalist's house, with most satisfactory guarantees. Presto—the apartment-house is completed, and the building is inhabited by as respectable a society of well-bred bachelors as may be. And here a social problem: why is it that they are so well-behaved? Is it because a new broom sweeps clean? But there are no brooms in bachelorhood. No; it is on account of the immense quantities of tea and toast consumed by the bachelor tenants, partly owing to the ease with which this combination is prepared for breakfast, and partly owing to the severe fright all bachelorhood received from the delicate, modest, and highly-refined young women who wrote to THE TIMES letters which were a sad blow (for a little) to the prospect of bachelor's lodgings, and which, besides this, caused many ignorant bachelors to retire into the country for fear of being married by these young women, *vi et armis*, not knowing that duress or force would void the marriage for want of consent. But virtue triumphed, as may be seen by an inscription in honor of the victory upon the façade of the new apartment-house. Some people think this an improper exhibition of pride, tending to perpetuate ill-feeling between the bachelors who have won this great victory, and the defeated maidens. One clergyman (in Brooklyn) preached against this inscription as an exhibition of pride unworthy of this age, and pointed solemnly to the fate of Chicago, where this vice of boasting had been greatly prevalent.

How amazingly I have digressed from the cab question, but, then, the apartment-house for bachelors is such a victory.

Cabs are generally of two classes—two wheels and "four-wheelers." There is sometimes a fifth wheel, but of this under the subdivision "Omnibus." The two-wheel cabs, or Hansoms, owing to unfortunate prejudice of rustics, who are largely dominant in cosmopolitan New-York, are too gig-like and common looking, and would, therefore, be unprofitable. But the four-wheeler suits everybody. To this, then, will I direct your attention. They are impossible in New-York for bachelors. There is no tariff; a rainy day the fare may be $5 or $50, according to the condition in life of the cabman or in a ratio to his degree of dislike to rough weather. This detracts somewhat from the pleasure of bachelors driving home in cabs. Already I hear monitory symptoms of the coming letters to tell us omnibuses are good enough for bachelors. Anything is good enough for bachelors to some people's minds, even African slavery. Omnibuses, indeed!

"First they're too stuffy,
Next they're too slow,
And when they're not full
Then they don't go."

Then the company is somewhat mixed, and for a person unaccustomed to riding in a vehicle covered with colored paintings, Mazeppas, and the like, it's uncommonly like a "floating show." Then the awful sign, "Beware of pickpockets," is an invention of his satanic majesty to frighten timid folk. I am always impressed with the idea that most pickpockets live in omnibuses or street-cars, for they must be a large class, and yet you can't find them in the Directory. There are other serious objections to omnibuses; one is, they never go to the right place, nor do they start conveniently.

Street cars are the miserable counterpart of their greater relations, robbed of the latter's most beautiful feature, the engine. The chief difference between this species and the others is, that street cars proceed with a slowness generally peculiar to funerals, and entirely unsuited for every-day life. Upon an investigation of the reasons why there is no cheap cab system in New-York, such as is peremptorily demanded by the expanding growth of the City, I have found, first, that there is no strict Municipal regulation in regard to the tariff per mile; second, that the private and benevolent gentlemen who have attempted to start a local cab company, established by statute, have been defeated by combinations, the latter having secured the majority of that distinguished body politic, the New-York Legislature, through some means, the amount of which is unknown. Should not your valuable paper aid bachelorhood to long drives in cheap cabs? In the name of charity keep us from sore-throats, damp feet, rheumatism, and lumbago, for we have no one to cure our ills—except those dangerous young women who want to get married. Sometimes bachelors go to balls and parties—always in overshoes put on over pumps, and black stockings. (Everybody knows pumps are conducive to wet feet, wet feet to cold, cold to illness, illness to something else, and so on *ad infinitum.*) Then the Ulsters, horrible garments, make us look like gray friars or bachelors irrevocable, and this is displeasing to young women in general. But *aux serieuse.*

Why is it highly respectable people are retarded in business by difficulty of getting from place to place, that ladies are kept in-doors in bad weather, that our young men walk to evening entertainments, that dinners are always belated, and business men cut off from the regions of pleasure? Is it because Mr. Teddy Muggins, Common Councilman, never rides at his own "expinse," or is it because that disgraceful body at Albany are bent upon excluding a class of people from a possible industry, to the violation of their official oaths and to the sad misfortune of the individual citizen? Is it possible that where the many have such extensive privileges the individual has no rights to be regarded? Simply a question this, Mr. Editor.

Will you help us to drive, Mr. Editor? Or is life to be one long walk through rain and snow, as well as when the birds sing in their leafy bowers at the Park, just five miles from our offices? This last poetical idea is a sop thrown to the young women and others who may wish us to walk. It may soften them. Faithfully, J. R.

MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874.

A GIANT TELESCOPE.

A telescope of immense proportions has, *Galignani* says, been for some time past in course of manufacture at the Paris Observatory, but is still far from its termination. It was commenced in 1865 by M. Léon Foucault, but the death of that savant and the events of 1870 and 1871 interrupted this work, which were subsequently resumed under the direction of M. Wolf. The power of the new instrument will exceed those of the Cambridge and Herschell telescopes, hitherto the largest known; its length will be 49 feet, and its diameter 6 feet 6 inches, while the dimensions of Herschell's were only 40 feet by 5 feet. The mirror will be of glass, but the surface will be faced with gold or silver. The telescope will be provided with a movable staircase.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE JEWS

We hear with deep regret, says the *Jewish Chronicle*, that a new act of intolerance has been shown by the Russian Government. It appears that orders have been sent to managers of the various railway companies throughout Russia to discharge all their employes belonging to the Jewish community from any capacity whatever, and to abstain from receiving Jews in their employ. This intelligence appeared in a Berlin paper, and must perhaps be taken *cum grano salis*.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Liverpool *Mercury* says that Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican decrees is to be translated into Welsh.

Austria refuses to deliver up an Archbishop who is "wanted" by the Prussian Police under the "habitual criminals act."

Negotiations have been in progress between the British, Norwegian, and Swedish Governments with regard to observing a close time for the seal fishing.

The first levy for the Russian Army, which takes place this month, will raise 150,000 men. The new military system provides Russia with 2,000,000 defenders in case of war.

The horse shambles of Paris supplied the public during the third quarter of the present year with nearly 630,000 pounds of meat, the result of the slaughter of 1,555 horses, mules, and asses.

The *Voce della Verita*, the organ of the Jesuits at Rome, says that "the overthrow of Prussia is necessary to strike a fatal blow at the spirit of individuality and rebellion against the Papacy."

The death, is announced, of Mr. William Field, the oldest short-hand reporter at the Old Bailey, London. Mr. Field was ninety-one years of age, and his reminiscences went back to the Thistlewood trial.

The New-Zealand Government has sent special agents over to England for the purpose of collecting a quantity of small birds of various kinds, and a colony of humble-bees, for introduction into that country,

A wealthy firm in Calcutta, resolved to be among the first in attempting the revival of the Indian iron trade, will shortly open new works in the Beerbhoom district, near the Synthea station of the East India Railway.

Two Irish priests who have left the Catholic Church have written a letter to Archbishop Manning, in which they support Mr. Gladstone's view that those who obey the Papal decrees cannot pay due allegiance to the civil power.

Some interesting facts with regard to the armaments of native States in India is given by one of the Madras papers. The combined armies of the native chiefs of India number 315,000. The artillery numbers 5,300 large guns.

It seems to be very probable that the cultivation of sugar in Porto Rico, which has to a great extent succeeded that of cotton, will eventually give place to the growth of coffee on a large scale. Active measures are being taken for its introduction.

A private soldier was shot at Limoges the other day for having murdered his Sergeant. The workmen of the town have since been placing flowers on his grave, and the *Moniteur* notices this as a proof of "les progrès effrayants du Radicalisme."

The *Garden* remarks that the Thames Embankment is gradually becoming the handsomest boulevard in Europe. When its trees, now doing so well, and gardens have had time to develop themselves, the Embankment will be far finer than anything of the kind in Paris or elsewhere.

Intelligence has just been received by the Royal Geographical Society announcing that Mr. John Foster had completed an extraordinary journey across Northern Australia. Starting from Champion Bay, in the west, he has successfully passed through all the unknown district eastward.

The French Academy of Sciences, it is announced, are about to consider the propriety of adopting the meridian of Greenwich which is already recognized by the other nations of the Continent, in lieu of that of Paris. The meridian would touch the French soil at Trouville, and, in the event of the Government sanctioning the change, a column would be erected on the spot.

A Calais journal states that shoals of herrings are now on the coast of that town. The fishermen, who had been doing a very bad business for some time, are now taking such a great quantity of herrings that their boats sink under the load. This abundance has reduced the price to the lowest rate known for many years. Herrings are sold at the rate of five for a cent.

Nature says that a large monumental fountain, ornamented by the celebrated sculptor Carpeaux, has been erected on the Observatoire Place at Paris. It represents Europe, Asia, Africa, and America rotating the globe, which they carry on their heads, and is very effective; but in spite of M. Le Verrier's protestations, they are rotating the globe from east to west, according to the Ptolemean theory.

It is contemplated to introduce into the French Assembly a "voting machine." An electric apparatus is to be installed on the desk of each member; there are to be two knobs like those of electric bells—one for the yeas the other for the nays. The votes will be registered instantaneously on a framework behind the President, opposite the names of the members set down in alphabetical order.

A person named Thomas Barett Stokoe has been prosecuted in a Scotch court for practicing as a physician without a proper qualification. In defense he put in two diplomas granting a title of M. D., one from the Livingstone University in America, the other from the Edinburgh University of Chicago, the latter having been granted for a fee of $50 by one Dr. Robertson, without any examination. Mr. Stokoe was found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

The first installment of a Mexican navy—a sloop-of-war, built at the yard of Messrs. J. & G. Rennie, at Greenwich—was launched recently. The vessel, which was named the Mexico, is 140 feet long, with a beam of 26 feet, and depth of 15 feet 6 inches, her mean draught being 11 feet 3 inches, and her tonnage 450 tons B. M. Her armament will consist of two 6½-ton Vavasseur muzzle-loading guns, firing 100-pound projectiles, placed amidships, and two 20-pounder Vavasseur breech-loading guns placed fore and aft.

Prof. Chevalier reports the case of a young man who laid a wager that he would smoke twelve cigars. He felt decidedly uncomfortable at the end of the eighth, and when he had finished the ninth he was attacked by giddiness and shiverings. These symptoms became worse after the tenth cigar. He refused to leave off smoking, but went home in charge of some friends. He was there attacked by severe pain, and a medical man was called in, who could not, however, stop the progress of the attack, and the patient died in the night.

A very scandalous case has just been tried at Versailles. A tradesman of Chevreuse, named Moulin, in August last, on returning home from a journey before he was expected, found the parish priest, one Abbé Marteau, in his bed-room with his wife. He locked the door, went for his gun, loaded it, and fired at the guilty couple through the window, inflicting, however, only very slight wounds. Attempts were made to hush the matter up, and Moulin became reconciled to his wife, but he was prosecuted *ex officio* for attempting to murder the priest, when the above edifying particulars were elicited. The jury unhesitatingly acquitted him.

Some remarkable acquisitions have lately been made by the Berlin Museum. They consist of a collection of beautiful little terra cotta figures from the excavations now in progress at Tanagra, in Bœotia. It appears that these treasures were first brought to light a few months ago by a mere chance, which disclosed the existence of a series of subterranean grottoes containing funeral urns and stone coffins. Many of the latter, on being opened, were found to be the receptacles of various objects formerly belonging to the deceased, and reverently laid beside his remains. They are for the most part—such of them, at least, as have withstood the injuries of time—vases, domestic utensils, articles of ornament, and especially terra cotta figures of various dimensions. From these charming little works of art we learn that the ladies of the period, like their descendants, from time to time were beset by a mania for dyeing their hair red, and that the fashionable wear of the day was pink over light blue. One lady has twisted her hair into the shape of a towering pyramid, on the very top of which is perched, quite in the modern style, a broad conical hat, not European, however, but Chinese in form. Some of the ladies hold a fan, others a flower or a fruit in one hand, others are sitting, the hands folded under the peplos, and one foot daintily peeping out from the edge of the skirt. Another is entirely disrobed, and standing evidently as a model for the artist, whose work is literally as perfect as if he had just finished it on the very morning of your visit to the Museum. A sitting boy with fair hair and blue eyes is also a charming work, and in perfect preservation. Two of the groups are caricatures, representing the one a gentleman under the hair-dresser's hands, and the other a pastry cook making cakes

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*** A racy book, full of anecdotes and tales of the rebellion. The prominent men—Stonewall Jackson, Gens. Lee, and Stuart, and others—are characterized from personal acquaintance; and altogether it is a decided contribution to our literature.

The only regret is that he has not made the book twice as long as it is.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

We select, first, a portrait of Stonewall Jackson, which strikes us as the best pen-and-ink sketch of him that we have ever seen.—*The Newbernian, Newbern, N. C.*

AUCTION SALES.

SEVENTY-FOUR $1,000 NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—New-York Supreme Court.—The UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, against JOHN M. COURTENAY.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date Aug. 17, 1874, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 12th day of December, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. A. Lawrence, auctioneer, 74 State of North Carolina Six (6) per Cent. Bonds, each for $1,000 par value. Nos. 301 to 350, Nos. 376 to 394, Nos. 396 to 400, issued Oct. 1, 1869, payable Oct. 1, 1899, under an ordinance to aid the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Company, ratified March 11, 1868; coupons from Oct. 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1899, attached.—Dated New-York, Dec. 9, 1874.

JAMES M. OAKLEY, Referee.

Miller, Stoutenburg & Peckham, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st., New-York.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF SUPREME Court, of premises north-east corner of West and Bank sts. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Wallis, Referee, valuable plot of ground on the north-east corner of Bank and West, containing on West st. 152 feet frontage, and on Bank 212 feet frontage, together with four-story brick buildings, 152x60 feet, on West st., and three-story brick buildings, 60x100 feet, on Bank st., together with all the appurtenances belonging. For further particulars and terms of sale see legal notice in New-York *Transcript.*

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S ABSOLUTE AND POSITIVE sale of a private stock of very choice and valuable
OLD MADEIRA, PORT, and SHERRY WINES,
RODERER CHAMPAGNE,
OLD BRANDIES,
JAMAICA and WEST INDIA RUMS, &c.
To be sold at auction
THIS DAY, Dec. 12,
at No. 60 Liberty st.,
at 12 o'clock.
Catalogues now ready.
By order.

A. B. MORGAN, Administrator.

D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL S. WEEKS, bankrupt.—Bankrupt Sale.—The undersigned gives notice that he will sell at public auction at No. 318 Greenwich street, New-York City, Dec. 21, 1874, at 12 M., a stock of spices, in packages, cans, and boxes; also, eleven tubs of butter, three safes, stove, scales, store and office fixtures, &c., assets of said bankrupt. Terms cash.

ELISHA HORTON, Jr., Assignee, &c.

Abbott Bros., Attorneys for Assignee, No. 71 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 14th day of December, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school building, to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason-work," "Proposal for Carpenter-work," "Proposal for Painting."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.

Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1874.

DRY GOODS.—PROPOSALS DEPARTMENT OF Public Charities and Correction, until Dec. 21. See *City Record.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, Court-house Park, No. 32 Chambers st., Dec. 1, 1874.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1874, to pay the same to the undersigned, at the Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, before the 1st day of January, 1875.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, 1875, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged from the day on which the assessment rolls and warrants were delivered to the Receiver of Taxes to the date of payment.

No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

Department of Public Charities and Correction, No. 66 3d av., New-York, Dec. 8, 1874.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST this department for materials and supplies furnished during the year 1874, are respectfully requested to send them to this office on or before the 20th inst. By order of the board.

R. M. HEDDEN, Book-keeper.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S

ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best. $1 60 per Gallon.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheapest. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c. promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR

FOR ALL, AND HOW TO GET IT.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure without perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment, without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, AND PRACTICAL.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in their homes and offices.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS WITH TESTIMONIALS.

H. C. TERRY & CO.,
No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., corner 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY,

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 1, 1874.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE

City and County of San Francisco.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer of San Francisco until

THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1874,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

For the purchase of (125) One Hundred and Twenty-five Bonds, the same being the balance of two hundred and fifty Bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of E. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth, and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated Oct. 1, 1874.

Said bonds will be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, payable in thirty years from the first day of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1875; interest payable semi-annually on the first of October and the first of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States Gold coin, and in this city and county. The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco is pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States Gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said Bonds, payable in United States Gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in Gold coin. No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids, as the public good may require.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds." CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO

BANKERS,

No. 52 William St., New-York,

Draw Exchange on Union Bank of London.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received upon favorable terms.

Interest allowed on Balances subject to Drafts at Sight.

Advances made upon consignments to our address or to our correspondents in Europe.

Investment Securities bought and sold.

Office of the Missouri, Kan as and Texas Railway Company, No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, Nov. 20, 1874.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS and TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that the time for assenting to the agreement entered into April 27, 1874, between said company and August Belmont, John Pierpont Morgan, and Lewis H. Meyer, Trustees; and the funding of overdue coupons, under the same, has been extended to the 31st day of December, 1874.

Further information can be had on application to

G. D. L'HUILIER, Chief Auditor.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDHOLDERS are proceeding in the United States Courts, having for their object the enhancement of the value of their Bonds by offsetting the indebtedness of Jay Cooke & Co. to the corporation, against the $7,000,000 of Bonds held by the assignee in bankruptcy. As the bondholders are too numerous for us to communicate with personally, they are notified to transmit forthwith their claims to us, in order to share in the dividends, as each bondholder must join in the proceedings in order to participate in the dividends.

HALL & ELANDY, No. 4 Warren st., New-York.

Office of Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburg, Penn., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Third mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

Merchants' National Bank, New-York, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

Office of the World Mutual Life Insurance Co., New-York, Dec. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS FOR this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1874, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOS. B. BLOSSOM, Secretary *pro tem.*

The American Exchange National Bank, New-York, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. WILSON, Cashier.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED against negotiating the following-described note, as it has been lost or mislaid:

$2,500. New-York, Dec. 1, 1874.

Four months after date we promise to pay to the order of Grissler & Faussel two thousand and five hundred dollars at the Tradesmen's Nat. Bank, with interest.

KORN BRO. & CO.

End. Grissler & Faussel.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, No. 26 Exchange Place, New-York, Dec. 8, 1874.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company will be closed from evening of 10th inst. until morning of 2d January, prox.

A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CALYPSO.

The new parlor game, Calypso, the daughter of Atlas, according to Homer, dwelt in solitary state with her attendant nymphs on the Island of Ogygia. Her isle presented such a scene of sylvan beauty as charmed even Mercury. Calypso received and entertained Ulysses for eight years, and it is supposed with this charming game. Calypso is a combination of billiards and croquet, and is a charming ladies' game; played with cue and balls on the parlor floor, it affords amusement to all ages. Sold only by

SCHARLES BROS.,
No. 1,140 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR. GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is now open for business.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

GOOD BOARD FOR TWO OR THREE HORSES at Mills' Farm, Long Island; terms liberal. Address or call on E. S. MILLS, No. 364 Broadway, New-York.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANKets; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods. MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is now open for business.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,
Broadway and 29th st.

New scale of prices for permanent guests: Single rooms for gentlemen, from $17 to $28; family rooms, from $35 to $85 per week, in new addition. Transient rates, $4 per day.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

NO. 207 WEST 38TH ST.,

convenient to Broadway cars, desirable rooms, with board, on second and third floors, at very moderate rates. Ample closets and bath; home comforts. References.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—To let, to a small family, or to a party of gentlemen, a handsomely-furnished second floor, with private table, or breakfast only; also, back parlor and extension. References exchanged.

CENTRAL HOTEL, NO. 253 CANAL ST., between Earle's Hotel and Broadway.—Good, comfortable rooms, 50 and 75 cents per day, $2 50 to $4 per week; family rooms, $1 to $2 per day.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR with exclusive bath, to rent; also two small rooms with use of bath on same floor. No. 48 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.—HANDsome and well furnished apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, with private table only; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 222.—ELEGANT APARTMENT house; one beautiful front suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; superior arrangements for private table; also, rooms for gentlemen; steam heat; janitor.

A FRONT SITTING-ROOM AND BEDROOM, handsomely furnished, ample pantries, &c., with first-class board; private table if desired; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house first-class; centrally and very pleasantly located. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A PARLOR FLOOR—THREE LARGE ROOMS, ample closets, bath, &c., with first-class private table and attendance; references exchanged. No. 36 East 20th st., near Broadway.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD.—A FAMILY can obtain a suite of three rooms on second floor; well furnished; good table; moderate price; single rooms; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A LARGE front room, furnished, on second floor, southern exposure; breakfast if desired. No. 23 East 24th st., near Madison av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedrooms near Madison square. Inquire of DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st. Board and private table if desired.

NO. 205 WEST 22D ST.—A VERY COSY BACK parlor, with gas, heat, and first-class board, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife or single gentleman, at very moderate rate.

ONE LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED hall room and closet connecting, to let, with board, at No. at 217 West 14th st.; house strictly first-class; references.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS; best houses; all locations; prices and particulars free. Many choice suites at reduced prices. Open day and evening. GEORGE HANKINS, No. 1,209 Broadway.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FRONT ROOM, second story, with hall-room adjoining, with board; single room for a gentleman.

NO. 881 6TH AV.—A NEATLY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom to let to gentleman and wife, or to gentleman.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOME AND NEWly furnished front rooms, with board, fire, and gas, at $30 per week for two persons.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY on second floor; bath-room on same floor. No. 58 Irving place.

5TH AV., NO. 299,

Corner of 31st st. Suites of apartments, with or without private table; references required.

NO. 33 W. 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF THREE rooms, newly and handsomely furnished; with or without board, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—SECOND-STORY front alcove room, and fourth-story back room, to let, with board; references exchanged.

SECOND FLOOR AND SIDE ROOM, SUITable for family or gentlemen, with board, No. 22 East 41st st.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on parlor floor, with private table if desired. Also rooms on fourth floor.

NO. 112 WEST 38TH ST.—A FRONT ROOM on the second floor, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

NO. 435 FOURTH AV.—NICELY FURNISHED parlor floor to rent, without board; also front basement.

A ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET, FURNISHED, with board; references. No. 255 4th av.

NO. 52 WEST 15TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS on second floor; also two on third floor, with board.

HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail evrey two weeks.

IRVING HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, BROADway and 12th st. Entrance, No. 49 12th st. Hotel comforts at reasonable rates.

DIVIDENDS.

Western Union Telegraph Company, Treasurer's Office, New-York, Dec. 9, 1874.

DIVIDEND NO. 31.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31, inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 15th day of January next, to shareholders of record on the 21st day of December.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of January.

R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co., Harlem Division, Grand Central Depot, New-York, Dec. 8, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, (lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 19, 1874, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 4, 1875.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot, Dec. 8, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER cent. on the capital stock and outstanding "Consolidation Certificates" of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of January next. Transfer books for both stock and consolidation certificates will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and opened on the morning of Jan. 20 next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst., and remain closed until Jan. 4, 1875.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

Office of Wells, Fargo, & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

Office of the Board of Directors of the American Express Company, No. 65 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 18, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 12, and reopened on the 4th day of January next.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

MACCABE. | "BEGONE, DULL CARE."
TWICE TO-DAY, AT ROBINSON HALL. | MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

MACCABE, TO-DAY, MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 8, in a Revised Edition of his Entertainment, "BEGONE DULL CARE," comprising, with countless additions, the same REPERTOIRE OF MIMICAL ODDITIES as presented by Mr. MACCABE during his late season of FIFTY NIGHTS at Steinway Hall. BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME, including the sensational deceptions of SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN, in which Mr. MACCABE will personate two characters at once, (male and female,) remaining upon the stage, in full sight of the audience.

MACCABE MATINEE AT 2.

NEW PROGRAMME, EXUBERANT WITH FUN AND HUMOR.

The NEW CHARACTERS and SONGS introduced this week with unequivocal success will be repeated at each representation.

TO-DAY—MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 8.

ROBINSON HALL has been redecorated and elegantly furnished, and can be safely pronounced one of the most comfortable and beautiful salons in the City.

Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 50c. extra. Juveniles, under twelve, half price.

Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

JAY GOULD.
HIS LIFE, WITH PORTRAIT.
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at all the news stands.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway.
Every evening at 8; over at 10:45.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
TO-NIGHT,
for the second time this season, Mr. Boucicault's most sparkling comedy in five acts,
LONDON ASSURANCE.

Sir Harcourt Courtley	Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Charles Courtley	Mr. GEO. PARKES
Max Harkaway	Mr. F. HARDENBERG
Dazzle	Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Meddle	Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Cool	Mr. F. CHAPMAN
Solomon Isaacs	Mr. W. BYTINGE
Dolly Spanker	Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
Lady Gay Spanker	Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Grace Harkaway	Miss SARA JEWETT
Pert	Miss NELLIE MORTIMORE

TO-DAY, AT 1:30, LAST MATINEE OF YORICK AND MY UNCLE'S WILL.

Monday and Tuesday—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Rearranged and produced as played for nearly 300 nights at the St. James Theatre, London.

Wednesday and Thursday—MAN AND WIFE.

In rehearsal, SWEETHEARTS and MAD-CAP PRINCE.

THE PSHAW-GHRAUN,
BY ONE BOOSEY-CALL'D.
Illustrated. See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at all the News Stands.

BOWERY THEATRE.
J. J. McCLOSKEY'S two Great Dramas of THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT and SMOKE.
MISS MAUD GREY in the STATUE OF THE PERIOD.

VICTOR HUGO.
WITH PORTRAIT.
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at the News Stands.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Miss AGNES SUTHERLAND, Miss MAGGIE GRAY, FRANK BELL, N. B. SHIMER, JAMES O'NEIL, Mlle. DE ROCHEFOUCAULD,
In the celebrated PARISIAN CAN CAN.
Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

THE ARCADIAN,
THE BRIGHTEST AND MOST AMUSING PAPER OF THE DAY.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
To be had at the news stands.

THE TENNESSEEANS.—THIS BAND OF COLORED SINGERS, natives of the South, will give three of their soul-stirring SLAVE-CABIN CONCERTS at COOPER INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, 15th, 16th, and 17th.

GRAND TRIUMPH!
The Pshaw-ghraun!
by one Boosey call'd!!!
to be produced immediately!!!!

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.

The Museum is open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Cesnola collection, galleries of pictures, statuary, and other art objects. Admission, 25 cents. Mondays free.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS
EVENING AT 8. Last night of DOMINICK MURRAY. GAMBLER'S CRIME. | AFTERNOON AT 2. Only Matinée of DOMINICK MURRAY. IN GAMBLER'S CRIME.

"TRINCULO" AND "ROSE EYTINGE."
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at the News Stands.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—(EIGHTH NIGHT, second season.)—SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at Ferrero's Assembly rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., from 8 to 12 P. M. Tickets (invitation) can be obtained at the residence of GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

MATERIALIZED SPIRITS.
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at all the News Stands.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is now open for business.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS; girls want situations, (for very low wages;) good cooks, laundresses, &c., and all kinds of good, tidy help, for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant Welsh girl; is an excellent chambermaid, a good waitress, and can do the general work in a family; has excellent recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Lady's Maid.—By a respectable young (colored) woman; understands her work; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 859 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 130 West 30th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A CHInaman, who can do general housework and be generally useful to suit; is very tidy, active, handy; City or country; for low wages; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WHO IS A thorough cook; also, an excellent washer and ironer; City or country; moderate wages; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, who is a first-class cook in all branches; capable and reliable; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, RECENTLY ARrived from Paris, as cook; has seven years' reference from one place; is a good cook; keeps her kitchen in order, and is a very reliable woman. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts. first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; is an excellent cook and first-class washer and ironer; a respectful, reliable, and economical servant; highly recommended. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A STOUT, HEALTHY SCOTCH WOMAN as cook, or cook and laundress; can fill either position well; not afraid of work; in City; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS thorough good cook; will assist with washing in a private family; best reference from last place. Call at No. 309 7th av., Room No. 7.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; expert meat and pastry cook; eight years' reference. Call at No. 455 West 42d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMan in a private family to make herself useful; speaks excellent French; will go at low wages. Inquire for M. at Odell's French Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN, VERY respectable, as chamber-maid and nurse, or waitress; experience in the care of young and growing children; best recommendation for honesty; sober; very neat; kind, obliging, to children and others; country or City; real French; speaks good English; wages moderate. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; unexceptionable City reference given; a good home preferred to high wages. Can be seen at No. 305 7th av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, AS EXPErienced invalid or monthly nurse; country no objection; best references. Apply at No. 220 West 33d st.

SERVANT.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE SWEDISH girl as general servant; is not afraid of work; City or country; good plain cook and laundress; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

WASHING AND IRONING.—A WOMAN wants to go out by the day or by the week, to do washing and ironing. Apply at No. 458 West 17th st.

MALES.

CANVASSER.—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER AND salesman, of responsibility and large experience, is now open for an arrangement with a good house. Address, in confidence, CANVASSER, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, PLAIN GARDENer, Farm Hand, and Generally Useful Man.—By a faithful, reliable young man; is thoroughly capable; not afraid of work; will go at low wages; best references given. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

CLOTH SALESMEN.—ONLY THOSE HAVING A good trade may apply; a man desired particularly having trade in Ohio, Pennsylvania, or the West. Apply at VAN VORST, BILLS & CO.'S, No. 271 Canal st.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

MENAGERIE AND MUSEUM.
PERFECT VENTILATION! DELIGHTFULLY HEATED! WARM AND COMFORTABLE!

EIGHT-HORSE ROMAN WAR	RACES
FOUR-HORSE ROMAN CHARIOT	RACES
TWO-HORSE ROMAN CHARIOT	RACES
GRAND ROMAN LIBERTY	RACES
DARING LADIES' HURDLE	RACES
DARING LADIES' FLAT	RACES
THRILLING ENGLISH JOCKEY	RACES
GRAND NATIVE JOCKEY	RACES
GRAND LILLIPUTIAN JOCKEY	RACES
BEAUTIFUL LANCASHIRE	RACES
MARVELOUS TRAINED ANIMAL	RACES

ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE GRAND ORIENTAL PAGEANT, THE
FETE AT PEKIN!
FETE AT PEKIN!

Introducing the full strength of the great Hippodrome Company, with the marvelous LING LOOK, KENEBEL BROTHERS, AMADIVA, And World-Renowned JACKLEY FAMILY, In acts auxiliary, all given in full at each Exhibition.

GRAND MENAGERIE!

This department is now larger than all the other menageries in the United States combined. It contains no less than six hundred rare and costly specimens, ignoring the more common animals usually met with in traveling exhibitions. No such an opportunity for the valuable study of Natural History has ever been offered. An interesting feature of this department is the feeding of the wild animals at the close of the afternoon exhibition.

Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Grand amphitheatre entertainment at 2:30 and 8. Box office open from 9 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance. Children under ten half price.

IN REHEARSAL, GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SECOND CONCERT
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Miss IDA ROSBURGH, Vocalist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

PROGRAMME.

Symphony, No. 3, in E flat major	Schumann
Aria, "On Mighty Pens," Creation	Haydn
Andante, from the trio op. 97	Beethoven
Instrumented by Liszt.	
Ciaconna in D minor	J. S. Bach
Recitative and aria, ("Magic Flute.")	Mozart
Overture, "Carnival Romain."	Berlioz

The directors take great pleasure in presenting for the first time in America, Bach's Ciaconna, adapted for the Philharmonic Orchestra, and dedicated to the Society by Herr Joachim Raff, in response to his election as an honorary member of the Association.

THE ARCADIAN.
THE BRIGHTEST AND MOST AMUSING PAPER OF THE DAY.
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To be had at the News Stands.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA.........Lessees and Managers
MISS EMILY SOLDENE.
TO-DAY—TWO PERFORMANCES
of Herve's beautiful spectacular opera,
MATINEE AT 1:30. } CHILPERIC. { EVENING AT 8.
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MISS SOLDENE.........as.........CHILPERIC
supported by the full strength of her ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
CHILPERIC
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

PARK THEATRE.
THIRTEENTH WEEK
of
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND
as
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
the Speculative Hero, in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.

Secure seats in advance to avoid the crush.
NINETIETH PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, DEC. 12.
COL. SELLERS
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.

JAY GOULD.
HIS LIFE, WITH PORTRAIT.
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at all the News Stands.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
the Imperial Spectacle,

THE BLACK CROOK,

☞ 300 BEAUTIES IN THE GRAND BALLET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.........Manager
By PUBLIC DEMAND, Continuation of the great BURLESQUE BLACK CROOK,
THE OLYMPIC FEMALE BALLET CORPS.
First appearance of Messrs. WAYNE AND LOVELY, Signor BARTOLLI, the MADRID WONDER.
THE DARKEY'S DREAM OF MINSTRELSY,
Introducing a full Band of Olden Time Serenaders.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

JAY GOULD.
HIS LIFE, WITH PORTRAIT.
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at all the News Stands.

FAIR
OF THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
in aid of
SICK SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR AND THEIR FAMILIES,
AT MASONIC HALL,
Corner 23d st. and 6th av.,
Commencing Dec. 14, and continuing through the week.

THE MODERN CORNARO.
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at the News Stands.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
SATURDAY AFTEROON CONCERTS.
SECOND CONCERT, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M.
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano.
Miss EMMA WILKINSON, Contralto.
Herr ADOLPH SOHST, Baritone.
Mr. A. H. PEASE, Pianist.
Mr. C. FLORIO, Accompanist.
Mr. L. AUSTEN PEARCE, Organist.
Tickets 50 cents.

THE LADIES OF THE MORNING STAR UNION Mission Sunday-school will open a Fair in their new Chapel, Nos. 165 and 167 West 26th st., near 7th av., on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 15, 1874, which will continue every afternoon and evening during the week, to raise funds to furnish and help pay off the debt on their building just completed.

GRAND TRIUMPH!
The Pshaw-ghraun!!
by one Boosey call'd!!!
to be produced immediately!!!!

A COURSE OF TWO FRENCH LECTURES in aid of Mme. De Pressense's Protestant schools in Paris will be delivered by M. WUARIN, on the 12th and 19th inst., at 3:30 o'clock, in the lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's Church, corner of 4th av. and 22d st. Subjects—OLD CATHOLICISM IN FRANCE and CONTEMPORARY FRENCH PROTESTANTISM. Tickets at Christern's book store, No. 77 University place.

THE PSHAW-GHRAUN,
BY ONE BOOSEY-CALL'D.
Illustrated. See the ARCADIAN
To be had at all the News Stands.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS.
First week of Mr. J. H. CARL.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

LECTURES.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A STUDY IN BIOGRAPHY AND LITERATURE. Rev. Dr. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR will lecture on the above subject in the BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner 34th st. and 6th av., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets, at $1 each, may be had at Scribner & Armstrong's, No. 654 Broadway, and at A. D. F. Randolph & Co.'s, No. 770 Broadway. Doors open at 7:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. JOHN KRAUS (formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park) continue their kindergarten intermediate class, training class for kindergarten teachers, and mothers' class at Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. Pupils prepared for the counting-house, college, the School of Mines, &c.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Pupils received at any time.

ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching French, English, and music, desires a position as governess; terms moderate. Address Governess, No. 920 8th st., Washington, D. C.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHing to teach three hours per day in exchange for board and washing, one hour from New-York, may address OPTIMUS, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A SCHOOL OR FAMILY DESIRING A THORough teacher of music, Latin, or English, will address INSTRUCTION, No. 993½ DeKalb av., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 11.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
BRILLIANT REVIVAL
of Lovell's great play, in six acts, entitled,
LOVE'S SACRIFICE,
with new scenes, costumes, and appointments, and with the following superb cast:

Mathew Elmore	Mr. McKEE RANKIN
St. Lo	Mr. C. R. THORNE, Jr.
Eugene De Lorme	Mr. J. W. COLLIER
(His first appearance here.)	
Paul Lafont	Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Jeane Rusé	Mr. STUART ROBSON
Morluc	Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Du Viray	Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Friar Dominic	Mr. THOS. E. MORRIS
Servant	Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY
Margaret	Miss ROSE EYTINGE
(Her first appearance this season.)	
Herminie De Vermont	Miss KATE CLAXTON
Manon	Mrs. MARIE WILKINS
Jenny	Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD

SATURDAY, Dec. 12,
FIRST MATINEE OF LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
In preparation the immensely successful Parisian sensation,
THE TWO ORPHANS,
which will be produced with a powerful cast, magnificent scenery, and superb costumes.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND BARNUM'S, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

JAY GOULD.
HIS LIFE, WITH PORTRAIT.
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at all the news stands.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CLARKE'S FAREWELL.
LAST NIGHTS of Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE.

In answer to numerous inquiries, JARRETT and PALMER are happy to announce that Mr. CLARKE will sustain the character of

TOODLES, TOODLES,
On THIS and SATURDAY EVENING,

being his last performances in New-York prior to his departure for Europe.

Mr. CLARKE will also appear for the first time in many years in this City, in Coleman's comedy in five acts, of the HEIR AT LAW, as acted 250 times in London, with Mr. CLARKE as Dr. PANGLOSS, LL. D. and A. S. S.

Seats for the last nights of Mr. CLARKE may now be secured.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CLARKE'S FAREWELL.

On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Dec. 12, the occasion of the FAREWELL APPEARANCE of Mr. J. S. CLARKE, he will give two of his greatest comic impersonations, TIMOTHY TOODLES and Dr. PANGLOSS in the HEIR AT LAW.

NO MATINEE (THIS) SATURDAY, the stage being required for a full rehearsal of the entirely new romantic drama,

☞ THE HERO OF THE HOUR, ☜

which is to be produced on next Monday. SALE OF SEATS begins this morning, at 8 o'clock.

THE ARCADIAN.
THE BRIGHTEST AND MOST AMUSING PAPER OF THE DAY.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
To be had at the News Stands.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled

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THE SHAUGHRAUN.

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

"TRINCULO" AND "ROSE EYTINGE."
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at the News Stands.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 12, AT 2.
THEODORE THOMAS' FIRST
MATINEE, GRAND MATINEE.
First appearance of the young American Prima Donna,
MISS EMMA CRUNCH, Contralto.
MR. S. E. JACOBSOHN, Violin,
and the GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Admission Tickets, $1 each; Reserved Seats, fifty cents extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday morning, at the box office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square. Full programme can be had at all principal music and piano stores.

THE PSHAW-GHRAUN,
BY ONE BOOSEY-CALL'D.
Illustrated. See the ARCADIAN.
To be be had at all the News Stands.

FAIR!

The ladies of the Alanson M. E. Church, in Norfolk st., near Grand, will open their fair on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1874, in the large hall, No. 412 Grand st., next to Brummell's confectionery. Admission, only 10 cents. Fair open during the week from 3 P. M. to 10 P. M. In addition to the attractions, they have got up an Art Gallery and New-England Kitchen, which will surpass anything of the kind this season.

GRAND TRIUMPH!
The Pshaw-ghraun!!
by one Boosey call'd!!!
to be produced immediately!!!!

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.
MONDAY, DEC. 14.
Music, Mirth, and Mimicry by
DR. J. J. VILLIERS.—"THUNDERSTORM"
on the organ by Mr. E. G. JARDINE.

THE ANNUAL GRAND CHARITY BALL
IN AID OF
THE NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM
will take place
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Jan. 14, 1875.

TICKETS $5 each, to be obtained of the managers.

Private boxes may be procured on application to Mrs. CLARENCE LYMAN COLLINS, No. 34 West 38th st., daily before 11 o'clock A. M., and from 5 until 8 o'clock P. M. Also, at the Academy of Music, by applying to Mr. D. KINGSLAND.

JAY GOULD.
HIS LIFE, WITH PORTRAIT.
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at all the news stands.

ASSOCIATION HALL. VANDENHOFF.
LAST MATINEE!
MONDAY, DEC. 14, 11:30 A. M.,
HENRY VIII! The HISTORY and the PLAY,
In which, among other readings, Mr. VANDENHOFF will give the whole of the
FALL OF WOLSEY—ACT IV.

LADIES' FAIR
In aid of fund for repairs to the
CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
Dec. 7 to Dec. 12, inclusive,
REPUBLICAN HALL,
33d st., one door east of Broadway.

A large variety of useful and fancy articles suitable for Holiday presents will be for sale. The Learned Pig will be on exhibition, and will perform every half hour during the day and evening.

THE ARCADIAN,
THE BRIGHTEST AND MOST
AMUSING PAPER OF THE DAY.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
To be had at the news stands.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

MUSICAL.

THE HAINES PIANO-FORTE.

Call and see them, or send for circular. Undoubtedly the BEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE.

Ranging in price from $350 to $700.

Also, NEW PIANOS RENTED and rental allowed as purchase money, (if parties wish to purchase,) by the month, quarter, or year.

WARE-ROOMS,
HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union square.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *are the* **best made.** *The* **touch elastic,** *and the* **tone powerful, pure** *and* **even.** **WATERS' Concerto ORGANS** *cannot be* **excelled** *in* **tone** *or* **beauty;** *they* **defy competition.** *The* **Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine Imitation** *of the* **Human Voice. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for* **cash during** *the* **Holidays. Monthly Installments received. Second-hand instruments** *at* **great bargains. Traveling** *and* **Local AGENTS WANTED.** A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* **Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 3567.**

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CHURCH ORGAN, which has only been used a little; its present owners will dispose of it at a very reasonable rate if applied for immediately, as they have no use for it. For particulars apply to S. K. M., No. 151 West 28th st., or T. E. G., No. 327 West 45th st.

A BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Pianos for cash. Inducements on installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

LIGHTE & ERNST, OLDEST PIANO HOUSE in New-York, offer great bargains for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PACIFIC MAIL.

CONGRESS ARRESTING A WITNESS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SERGEANT AT ARMS ON HIS WAY TO NEW-YORK—MR. R. B. IRWIN WAITING FOR HIM AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE—INDICATIONS OF EFFORTS TO COVER UP THE REAL ISSUE.

There was a sort of lull in Pacific Mail matters yesterday, mainly due to the fact that some of the leading parties involved or interested therein have gone to Washington, some to aid and a larger number to embarrass the proceedings of Congress in relation to the subsidy bribery question. Mr. Russell Sage, Ex-President of the company appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means and was examined, but Mr. Hatch will not leave New-York for Washington until Monday. There is an immense amount of flurry behind the scenes just now, owing to the investigation pending in Washington, and there will be no lack of effort from certain quarters to put the Committee of Ways and Means "off the scent," or to raise a false issue. As will be seen by the Washington dispatches of this morning, the matter was brought before the House of Representatives in the shape of an explanation by Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the committee, followed by a request for the passage of a resolution to compel the attendance of Mr. Richard B. Irwin as a witness. Mr. Irwin is the gentleman who is supposed to have paid out or "engineered" the distribution of the moneys, amounting to about $750,000, which the Pacific Mail Company disbursed among people, inside and outside of Congress, to secure the passage of the bill granting the company a government subsidy of $500,000 a year for ten years.

Mr. Irwin has been for about two weeks past at the Hoffman House, in this City, having returned recently from Europe. A TIMES reporter called on him last evening, and learned that he had been on Thursday summoned to Washington by a subpœna served on him personally by the Deputy Sergeant at Arms of the House, who in order to gain access to Mr. Irwin's apartments sent up a card representing himself to be a reporter of THE TIMES. Several years ago Mr. Irwin, while in San Francisco, received a severe fall, which caused quite a shock to his nervous system, which has frequently since developed itself by recurrent attacks of prostration and occasional nervous irritability. In the past two days he has been suffering from one of these relapses, and explained his condition to the Deputy, stating that he did not feel strong enough to travel. He further expressed a willingness to proceed to Washington on Monday or Tuesday at the latest, as he believed he would be well enough to endure the fatigue by that time; or, if the Deputy chose to remain, or to employ some one to remain until that time, and keep watch to prevent Mr. Irwin from running away, Mr. Irwin would be only too glad to defray the consequent expense. The Deputy reported this state of facts to the committee by telegraph yesterday, and the result was the action taken by the House as reported in the Congressional news. Mr. Irwin showed the reporter three different messages which he had received requesting him to appear, as well as copies of the replies he had forwarded, and expressed the belief that there were parties at the back of the movement who not only know that he has no intention of running away, but who are anxious to scare him into running away, and failing in that to oppress and harass him by arrest and citations for contempt, which he has never manifested. At 9 o'clock last evening he received a dispatch from his agent at Washington notifying him that the House, on motion of Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, had ordered the Sergeant at Arms to proceed to New-York, and arrest and convey him to Washington, unless he finds him sick. In the latter event the Sergeant at Arms is to remain and watch him. The Sergeant at Arms is also authorized to call on the United States Marshals for assistance, if necessary. Mr. Irwin manifested extreme indignation at these orders and movements. To begin with—as he states, and as he also stated some days since to the reporter—he came from England expressly to attend to this matter. He does not mean to run away, but will positively go to Washington, in response to the subpœna, with or without the escort of any officer or attaché of Congress. He thinks that the Sergeant at Arms will reach the Hoffman House and make his call, possibly using his own card this time, about 7 o'clock this morning, and intends to remain at the hotel until he sees and receives him. Meantime Mr. Hatch and other witnesses are given several days' notice of the fact that their appearance is requested. Mr. Irwin closed by expressing the belief that it is just possible that after all the public will learn very few of the facts in regard to the subsidy affair, and that an effort will be made to "kick up a dust on all sorts of side issues to divert attention from the gist of the question."

THE BEST THING THAT CAN HAPPEN TO THE COMPANY.

From the Springfield Republican.

The "revival of American commerce," as interpreted by Mr. John Roach, seems to hang somewhat on subsidies from the United States Treasury. It is hinted that Mr. Roach, in order to unfurl the Star-spangled Banner on every sea, takes first a contract to do a certain amount of "work" in pushing a subsidy for the Pacific Mail through Congress, and then has a comparatively nice time of it when it comes to building the steam-ships. We don't believe this, for the revival of American commerce, as Mr. Sage says of the Pacific Mail itself, is "a noble mission." The present question in New-York is, whether the Pacific Mail has ordered five steam-ships of Mr. Roach, (two on the water and three now building,) as commonly supposed, or whether two more of an especially elegant pattern were contracted for secretly. People in New-York, we fear, bother themselves about trivial things, not always of their own business.

We imagine the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company is in a hopeless condition both as to morals and money, and that the best thing that can happen to it is to die, with the division of its assets and business between the Panama Railroad and the new steam-ship company formed at San Francisco in connection with the Pacific Railroad to run steamers to China and Japan. The Panama Company would very properly run the steamers between New-York and San Francisco and the Isthmus, while the other company, in taking the Chinese line and business, would close the present controversy with the Continental Railroad, which is essential to the greatest efficiency and economy in doing the round-the-world traffic. The Pacific Mail Company, once the pride of the American marine, has been ruined, first by honest extravagance, and since by dishonest manipulation for Wall street gambling. The recent quarrel among its Directors, in which Mr. Russell Sage, as President, led one party, and Rufus Hatch, the Managing Director, another, was really nothing more than the rivalry of opposing speculators in the stock. Mr. Sage has been driven out and Hatch remains, but the mischief of the gambling business stays with him, and it is only a question of dates how long the company can survive such treatment.

THE FAIR OF THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

To-day will be the last day of the very successful fair which the ladies of the Church of the Strangers have been holding for the last week at Republican Hall, in Thirty-third street, one door east of Broadway. That is to say it is the last day of the fair in its present situation. But the donors of goods have been so generous that a great many articles still remain, which are too valuable and choice to be put up at auction in the usual way of selling surplus goods at Church fairs. Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Lonsdale and Miss Robbins, the ladies having the fair in charge, have therefore decided to continue it next week at Mme. Demorest's, No. 838 Broadway, near Thirteenth street. Meanwhile it is hoped that the close of the fair will be as brilliant as its opening. Among the curiosities is a model of a lead mine in Germany, which shows how the metal is mined, and it is stored with specimens of galena, pyrites, blende, &c. Another curiosity is the learned pig Ben, now ten years of age, and a son of his scarcely less celebrated father, who was known as Toby. Ben will play euchre, tell the time of day, and, for a consideration, will tell the name of the next Mayor or President. All this, and many other feats, is done by real intelligence, Ben's owner says, and not by any trick. Then the little folks will also be delighted by the model of Miss Flora McFlimsey, which, with its wardrobe, is worth $150, and would make a most delightful Christmas present. Near by is Miss Flora's house, which is elegantly and completely furnished, and has a "real up-stairs" to it. The display of perfumery and Japanese goods is very handsome also, and, as is usual at fairs, there is a large assortment of dress goods and groceries, which have been presented to the fair, and which will therefore be sold at prices that the stores cannot compete with. Besides these specialties there is an infinity of fancy goods and other articles of necessity, comfort, and luxury. The esteem in which Dr. Deems, the Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, is held, is amply testified to by an elegant afghan which is to be presented to him by subscription, and also by an artistic and life-like crayon portrait, also designed for a present. The object for which the fair is held is one that ought to appeal to no limited constituency. The ladies hope by their profits to repair their church building, which is situated on Mercer street, between Waverley place and Clinton place. It is one of the pleasantest houses of worship in the City, and is, perhaps, the only one that is perfectly free. The Church of the Strangers does not belong to any one sect or denomination, but was originally formed by the union of members of nine different communions. Since then its career has been one of almost unbroken prosperity, and its services are always crowded. All this information, and many other reasons why the fair should be generally patronized, can be obtained by reading the *Stranger*, a journal which is to be issued daily during the continuance of the fair.

SCRIBNER & CO.

In their holiday publications Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. have duly recognized the public taste for superior binding and printing, combined with excellence of illustration, whether by photographs or engravings. But, among the books which load their shelves, there is the most recherché collection of European standard works to be found in this country, let alone the last editions and the publications of the last procurable advance proof-sheets of important books. One of the most superbly-illustrated books which has been published as a holiday gift-book is Paul Marcoy's *Travels Across South America, from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.* Two volumes, large quarto, elegantly bound in cloth, full gilt, price $15. This is by far the most superbly illustrated work of travel ever offered for sale in this country. The engravings are throughout executed with surprising delicacy and finish; the designs show that grace in execution of which French artists only seem capable; and the text introduces us into a region which, although abundantly interesting, is by no means so well known to us as are many countries which are more remote from us. In all mechanical details these volumes represent the very perfection of book-making. Another is the *Myths of the Rhine*, a work translated from the French of Saintine, and illustrated by 150 of Gustave Doré's most characteristic illustrations. Of this very beautiful gift-book let M. Saintine speak for himself.

"My object in writing this work," says M. Saintine, "was nothing more than to try and collect along the banks of the Rhine all the curious myths which have survived all the ancient creeds of Europe, for they have come to the great river. There the traveler finds piled up, after the manner of alluvial layers, all the ancient fables, all the marvelous, and often childish, tales to which the credulity and lively imagination of our forefathers gave a ready welcome." A work upon such a theme, by such a writer as the author of the famous story *Picciola*, and illustrated by such an artist as Doré, presents a variety of attractions seldom comprised in a single volume. This translation of the *Myths of the Rhine*, by M. Schéle De Vere, the first ever made into English, admirably preserves the inimitable grace of the original, while Doré's illustrations range from the grotesque to the sublime, and embrace some of his most pleasing and characteristic work.

So far for the prosaic and the poetical. Now for human nature! And there, in the most fertile field of children's literature, stands Mary Mapes Dodge, marshaling all her eager little audience to listen to her "Rhymes and Jingles." Mary Mapes Dodge is not only one of the best editors of young people's literature, but one of the best of living writers for children. Her "Hans Brinker" in prose, and her many songs and brief rhymed stories have been among the most popular writings of their kind ever published in America. In the present volume the child poems by her, which have had the free range of the newspaper press for many years, are now brought together for the first time. Thousands of children who have learned not a few of these verses by heart will now, for the first time, discover the name of their author. "Rhymes and Jingles" are not written about children, but for them, and some of them have been pronounced "without rivals in our language." Every child should have a copy of these witty and beautiful verses.

Among the most prominent imported offerings of Messrs. Scribner, Welford & Armstrong in the way of forthcoming books of a character suitable for Christmas gifts are:

Welsh Scenery, (chiefly in Snowdonia,) by Elijah Walton, F. G. S., author of *Flowers from the Upper Alps, The Coast of Norway, The Bernese Oberland*, &c., with descriptive text by T. G. Bonney, M. A., author of *Alpine Regions*, &c.

L'Inde Des Rajahs. Voyage dans L'Inde centrale et dans Les Presidences De Bombay et du Bengale. Par Louis Rousselet. Ouvrage contenant 317 gravures sur Bois, Dessinées par Nos Plus Célebres artistes, et six cartes. One volume, 4to, elegantly bound in French cloth, morocco backs, stamped with richly gilt and appropriate design and gilt edges, $35; or, in half morocco, extra gilt top, $35.

Also uniform with the above, *L'Espagne*, par Le Baron Ch. Davellier. Illustrée de 300 gravures dessinées sur Bois par Gustave Doré. Folio, uniform with the above in style and binding, $35. *Roma*, par Fr. Wey. Descriptions et Souvenirs. In one magnificent volume. Superbly illustrated. Folio, uniform with the above in style and binding, $35.

The Holy Bible, with marginal readings, references, and introductions. The references in this edition, which exceed 50,000 in number, have been, for the greater part, carefully selected from those at present existing, the remaining portion being original; and their use will, it is hoped, be greatly facilitated through their being placed in every instance exactly opposite the passage to which they refer. The "Introductions" which accompany each volume aim at giving a short account, descriptive of the history of the different books, and showing the relation in which they stand to each other. They are also intended to form a concise analysis of the Biblical narrative which may be useful and suggestive to ordinary readers. Styles of binding and prices—Bound in extra cloth, limp, red edges, in a finished and embossed cloth case, price $9; in French Morocco, gilt edges, in an elegant leather case, price $13 50; in smooth, plain calf, limp, gilt edges, in a uniform case, price $26; best Turkey Morocco, or calf, highly finished, limp, gilt edges, (circuit,) and tooled sides, in case, $42.

A superbly illustrated copy of *Lady Mary Wortley Montague's Works.* The letters and works of Lady Mary Wortley Montague. Edited by her great-grandson, Lord Wharncliffe. Second edition, revised. Three volumes, 8vo, half-bound in yellow morocco, extra gilt tops. By A. Chatelin. One hundred fine portraits, views, and other illustrations inserted. A superb copy. London, 1857, $90. An illustrated life of Dickens. *The Life of Charles Dickens.* By John Forster. Three volumes, 8vo, half-bound in blue morocco, extra gilt backs and tops. One hundred and twelve fine portraits, views, and scenes, illustrative of the life and works of Dickens. London, 1872-4, $130.

The National Gallery. A selection from its pictures, by Claude, Rembrandt, Cuyp, Sir David Wilkie, Correggio, Gainsborough, Canaletti, Vandyck, Paul Veronese, Caracci, Rubens, N. and G. Poussin, and other great masters. Engraved by George Doo, John Burnet, William Finden, John and Henry Le Keux, John Pye, Walter Bromley, and others. With descriptive text. A new edition, from the original plates, in Columbier 4to, cloth extra, gilt and gilt edges, $10.

Beautiful Pictures. By English artists. A gathering of favorites from our picture galleries, 1800-1870; including samples by Turner, Paton, Constable, Frith, &c., and engraved in the highest style of art by some of the master engravers. Imperial 4to, bound in Byzantine cloth, gilt, $10.

Beautiful Pictures: New Series. A gathering of favorites, including samples by E. M. Ward, F. Goodall, Sir Noel Paton, Pickersgill, Faed, Marcus Stone, Solomon, H. S. Marks, J. C. Horsley, Armytage, Nicholls. All engraved in the highest style of art. Edited, with notices of the artists and of their works, by Sydney Armytage, M. A. Imperial 4to, cloth extra, gilt and gilt edges, $10 50.

Passages from Modern English Poets. Illustrated by the Junior Etching Club in forty-seven choice etchings, executed with the greatest care, making them nearly as effective as the originals. 4to, cloth, gilt and gilt edges, $7 50.

Dawn to Daylight; or, Gleams from the Poets of Twelve Centuries. With above 200 illustrations. Cloth, elegantly gilt, and gilt edges, $10 50.

My Lady's Boudoir. Decorated with drawings and miniatures. 4to, cloth, elegantly gilt, $10 50. The favorable reception which *My Lady's Cabinet* met with last year has suggested the publication of a similar volume this year. It is hoped that the reproduction of the works of some of our best artists, though offered in a diminutive form, will not fail to be acceptable to those who can appreciate the beauty of their design.

Alpine Plants. Figures and descriptions of some of the most striking and beautiful of the Alpine flowers. Edited by David Wooster. New edition, with fifty-four colored plates, including over 100 different flowers. Large 8vo, cloth, elegant, paneled sides, $10 50.

DANIEL DREW'S NAVIGATION COMPANY.

In Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, before Judge Van Vorst, the case of Andrew H. Hastings, Receiver of the Security Insurance Company, against Daniel Drew, Jacob H. Vanderbilt, and others, was brought to trial. It appears by the complaint in the case that the New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company, of which Daniel Drew was President, was organized in 1839 to run for thirty years, and that by limitation of its charter it expired in 1869. Before the expiration of the charter, and in anticipation thereof, the company was sold out, and the proceed divided among the stockholders. The plaintiff's recovered a judgment against the company for $6,004 33, and now claim that the Directors having taken the proceeds of the sale of the company's property and divided it among the stockholders without making provision for the payment of the plaintiff's and other debts, the stockholders should be compelled by the court to refund sufficient to discharge that debt. On the part of the defendants, it is claimed that before the plaintiff's cause of action accrued, the company had sold out and the proceeds divided, and the defendants' relations to the company had wholly ceased. The case is still on trial. Messrs. Butler and Hubbard for plaintiff; William A. Beach and Charles Jones for defendants.

MR. BERGH'S WORK.

Mr. Henry Bergh, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, accompanied by a number of his aids and a posse of the Tenth Ward Police, under the command of Capt. Ulman, made a descent on the dog-pit No. 12 Rivington street, on Thursday night. They surprised a number of men engaged in the brutal pastime of pitting a black and white dog together. The occupants of the den were much astonished at the raid of the officers. The proprietors and all concerned were captured, and gave their names as follows: Jefferson Carpenter and John Reilly, proprietors; Patrick Murray, James Darcey, John Manning, Francis McCarthy, John McManus, E. Parks, Edward Reynolds, and William Bartlett, spectators. They were all arraigned before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and the proprietors were held in $700 each, while the spectators were ordered to give $300 bail each to answer.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Collector Arthur, Thurlow Weed, and Col. Sydney De Kay called upon Mayor Vance yesterday.

Rev. Dr. William Adams will preach in the hall of the Cooper Union, to-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Commissioners of Parks have awarded the contract for completing the Battery wall to Alexander J. Howell.

A fair for the benefit of the Ladies' Union Relief Association will be opened at Masonic Temple, on Monday next.

The next term of the Commission of Appeals will be held at Albany, beginning on the first Tuesday of January, 1875.

The vacated seat of Mr. George Maguire in the Cotton Exchange was sold at auction yesterday, to Williams & Guion, at $1,340.

The *City Record* Commission met yesterday and approved of the following bills: For advertising, $1,785 39; contingencies, $50.

As an attraction for the holidays the indefatigable Barnum is actively preparing a gorgeous pantomime, which it is said will embrace many startling novelties.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course for the people will be delivered this evening by Prof. Edward S. Morse, on "The Ancient Glaciers of this Continent."

Arthur Murphy, aged seventy, of York street, Brooklyn, fell from the front platform of car No. 76 of the Sixth avenue line, in Vesey street, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

The Court of Appeals of the National Trotting Association continued in session yesterday, and a number of cases were disposed of. All decisions were reserved until the final adjournment.

The Howe & Hummel case came up on reference, before Judge Emott, yesterday, at No. 20 Nassau street, and, after the examination of two unimportant witnesses, was adjourned to Friday next.

William McGrath, aged thirty-three, of No. 121 Norfolk street, had one of his feet badly crushed yesterday by a hatch falling on him while at work on the steam-ship Spain, at Pier No. 44 North River.

The 'longshoremen still remain obstinate in their opposition to the reduction in their pay, and express their determination to keep up the strike until their claims are acceded to by the stevedores and steam-ship companies.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham began the summing up in the Cruger will case yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, in behalf of the societies who are beneficiaries under the will. He will resume his argument to-day at 10 A. M.

The United States Circuit Court, criminal side, was opened yesterday morning, Judge Benedict presiding. There being no cases ready for trial on the part of the defense, the court was adjourned until Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society of the Cooper Union, to be held this evening, a paper upon the "New Prism for Spectroscope" will be read by Mr. J. B. White, and one upon the "Union of Chlorine and Hydrogen" by Mr. William Falks.

The dedication of the Morning Star Union Mission Chapel, Twenty-sixth street near Seventh avenue, will take place Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. Revs. Dr. Deems, Anderson, Hastings, Pullman, Mingins, J. M. King, and others, are to assist in the service.

The regular monthly meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue, Mr. Nicholas H. Babcock, the Vice President, in the chair. Routine business was transacted.

The Committee on By-Laws of the Cotton Exchange will hold a meeting on Thursday next in the Manager's room, for the purpose of hearing the suggestions of the members with reference to proposed amendments to the by-laws, relating to the delivery of cotton on contracts.

Rev. Dr. M. Schlesinger, of Albany, will deliver his lecture on "The Translations of the Bible and their Influence on Civilization" at the rooms of the Young Men's Association of the Congregation Anawath Chesed, Thursday, Dec. 17, and not, as previously announced, on Dec. 10.

Mr. Frederick W. Downer, who has for many years been connected with the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, has been recommended to Mayor Vance for appointment as Commissioner of Charities, but the Mayor has not yet accepted Mr. Laimbeer's resignation.

Samuel Shapter, of the Metropolitan Theatre, and Francis B. Murtha, of the Globe Theatre, were yesterday arrested at the suit of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, for not having taken out the licenses required by law. The former was held in the sum of $1,300 bail, and the latter in the sum of $1,100.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association held last evening, at No. 457 Fourth avenue, Mr. Odell, the First Vice President, in the chair, the thanks of the members was tendered to the retiring officers for the energetic and capable manner in which each had performed his respective duties.

Henry H. Muxlow, the keeper of a feed store on Third avenue, near Seventy-seventh street, was yesterday committed, without bail, by Justice Otterbourg, on a charge of feloniously assaulting a former partner of his, named James Miller. Miller now lies in Bellevue Hospital in a dangerous condition.

At a regular and annual communication of Metropolitan Lodge No. 273, F. and A. M., held at their rooms on Thursday evening, 10th instant, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Master, William Fowler; Senior Warden, William Johnston, Jr.; Junior Warden, Augustus F. Kibbe; Treasurer, Thomas Carter; Secretary, John F. Dunkirke.

The contributions for the relief of the Nebraska and Kansas sufferers received by the Produce Exchange Committee are complained of as meagre. An appeal for this object, purporting to be issued from Des Moines, Iowa, and signed by James L. Stevens, agent of the American Tract Society, is in circulation, but the Tract Society state that they have no such agent as Stevens.

In the matter of the question of the flax goods known as "burlaps," which was before the United States Circuit Court day before yesterday, Judge Shipman dismissed the jury in the case for the time being, and announced his intention to instruct them as to a verdict so soon as he had decided the question after due examination of the authorities bearing on the case.

The ladies in charge of the fair which has been conducted for a week past in the Dominican Church, corner of Sixty-fifth street and Lexington avenue, will close their labors to-night, when a number of rare and valuable articles of silver-ware, jewelry, and china ware will be finally disposed of. The ladies deem these articles worthy of general attention by those desiring such.

A writ of habeas corpus and a certiorari was granted by Judge Noah Davis, in Chambers yesterday, in the case of Mr. Hewlett Odell, the proprietor of the livery stable No. 144 East Twenty-fourth street, accused of having been the receiver of a number of stolen horse-blankets and robes, knowing the same to have been stolen. The writ is made returnable before Judge Barrett, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, this morning.

The petition for the probate of the will of the late Mayor Havemeyer was offered at the Surrogate's Court, on the 10th inst., by Mr. Charles Havemeyer, a son of the late Mayor, and one of the executors named in the will. The heirs-at-law, the widow and the eight children, all residing in New-York, and all of full age, have agreed to waive the issue of a citation in the matter, and consent to the immediate proof of the will. It is expected that Mr. Hector Havemeyer, a son of the testator, will arrive in this City on Wednesday or Thursday next, on the steamer Russia, from Europe, when the will will be admitted to probate.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this City now issue every month, during the week following the monthly reception, a little book under the name of *Association Notes*, which contains the announcements of Association engagements of the current month. These engagements consist of lectures and readings, some entertaining and some instructive, of prayer meetings, gymnasium classes, and almost everything which can contribute to healthful and moral amusement and instruction. The next reception of the association will be given on Monday evening, Dec. 14, on which occasion Dr. J. Jay Villers will deliver his humorous entertainment entitled, "Music, Magique, Mirth, and Mimicry."

A meeting of the New-York City Mission and Church Extension Society was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 805 Broadway, J. B. Cornell in the chair, and James H. Pelton Secretary. The Treasurer, Mr. Colgate, read the list of receipts and payments of each day since Oct. 20, which aggregate as follows: Receipts, $9,725 25; expenditures, $7,667 30, leaving a balance of $2,057 95, and reported that before the next meeting there would be bills due against the society amounting to $6,203 01. A report was made by the Committee on Publication that an issue of the paper was published and 10,000 copies circulated, all the expenses of which had been defrayed by the advertisements. The committee was instructed to get out another issue about the middle of February.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In the case of August Lachaum, who was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at White Plains, on Thursday, for an assault with intent to kill James P. Sanders by shooting him with a pistol in the Yonkers City Court-room, on the 30th day of June last. The jury, yesterday, rendered a verdict of guilty, and Justice Pratt sentenced the prisoner to six years imprisonment in the State Prison. The court then adjourned for the term.

BROOKLYN.

The skating-house at Prospect Park is in course of erection, and will be ready by Christmas.

William Kells, a workman in the Navy-yard, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having passed forged checks amounting to $200 on the Williamsburg Savings Bank.

"Cæsar or Christ," is the title of a lecture to be delivered next Sunday evening at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Jay street, by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of New-York.

James Sesey, who was tried and convicted in the Court of Sessions, last August, on a charge of burglary, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and six months, has fallen heir, by the death of a relative in England, to a fortune of $30,000. An effort will be made by his counsel to have him pardoned.

At an early hour yesterday morning a man about five feet eight inches, of dark complexion, wearing a full brown beard, was found lying in Furman street, near Harbeck's stores, with his skull fractured. The man, who is at present in the City Hospital, was, when found, under the influence of liquor, and is supposed to have received his injuries by a fall.

A band of colored jubilee singers will give a concert next Tuesday evening in the chapel attached to Rev. Dr. Duryea's Church, corner of Classon avenue and Monroe street. The concert is intended to be a faithful portrayal of the character of church music in the colored congregations of the South.

Resolutions of sympathy in their present bereavement with the family of the late Stephen J. Colahan, Assemblyman elect from the Seventh District, were passed yesterday at a meeting of the members of the Brooklyn Bar, of which deceased was an honored member. Mr. Colahan's funeral will take place at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in North Sixth street, E. D.

At a meeting of the Board of Police and Excise held yesterday, the licenses of the following liquor-dealers were revoked for violation of the Excise law by selling liquor on Sunday: Anthony Meyer, No. 50 Broadway, Eastern District; Carl A. Mertz, No. 15 Broadway, Eastern District; J. J. Maloney, Fourth and North First streets, Eastern District; Dennis Gerrity, No. 538 Myrtle avenue; Patrick Kelly, No. 268 Columbia street.

NEW-JERSEY.

A passenger train on the Newark and New-York Railroad broke down at the Hackensack Bridge yesterday, delaying travel for several hours.

A well-known resident of Bayonne was taken to Trenton Insane Asylum yesterday. His mania consists in imagining himself King of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

A skating association has just been organized by the citizens of Morristown. The membership fee has been fixed at $5, the payment of which entitles each member to a share in the profits of the pond. The management have secured a plot of low meadow land of four acres, which is so situated as to be easily and completely flooded for the purpose.

The citizens of Paterson are excited over a rumored grave-yard robbery perpetrated there last night. A woman living near the Roman Catholic Cemetery, on Market street, saw three men go into the grave-yard and open and then depart with a large parcel under their coat. The matter will be thoroughly investigated.

Court Little John, of the Ancient Order of Foresters, held its regular meeting on Wednesday evening last, at No. 342 Broad street, Newark. F. Smith, C. R., presiding. The session was attended by a large number of visiting brethren, representing Court Newark City, Court Little John, of Jersey City, and Courts Faith, Hope, and Charity, and Robin Hood, of Newark.

The German Democrats of Newark have asked the City Council to give them a representative in the Municipal Government of the following offices: A Captain of Police, Assistant Street Commissioner, Lamp Inspector, Sealer of Weights and Measures, and to create a new office of Assistant Overseer of the Poor, besides demanding that one-third of the appointments on the Police force be Germans.

The Women's Temperance Convention now in session at the Clinton Street M. E. Church, in Newark, is increasing in interest and numbers daily. The second Thursday in January has been designated as a day of thanksgiving for the results they have achieved. The meeting last night was addressed by Miss Losee, of New-York, and Miss Anna Raymond, of Jersey City.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT THE WEEKLY WITNESS IS DOING.—
Number printed for issue 12th inst..............75,000
Number to be printed for issue 19th inst..........80,000
Books open for inspection.

[Advertisement.]

"Tell me where is fancy bred." We can't; but we know that the best stock of fancy FURS for the ladies, and the approved style of HATS for gentlemen, are to be found at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Those selecting holiday gifts must hold Knox in remembrance.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—Live Hogs—Receipts, 7,500 head; market active, closing firm; sales of Common, at $6 25@$6 50; Medium, $6 65@$6 90; Good Packing, $7@$7 10; Extra, $7 25@$7 40; about 7,000 head remain unsold; shipments, 300 head.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 11.—At the Brokers' Board Pork was offered at $20 50, February; $20 75, March; no bids. Lard was offered at 14c., March; 12¾c. bid for December. Hams, in pickle, were offered at 11c., cash.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 11.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 31½c. Resin firm at $1 80 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 40 for Hard; $2 40 for Yellow Dip; $2 40 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—Spanish Gold, 227@228; American, 236@237. Exchange nominal; on the United States, 60 days, Gold, 127@129 premium; short sight, 131@133 premium; on Paris, 130@132 premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Oder, from Bremen.—Mrs. Susan Williams and child, Mrs. Mathilde Ruger, W. G. Meier, William Addison, Mrs. Fred. Merkle, Miss Carrie Mabla, Miss Marion Mitchell, W. Richardson and family, Carl Steinhauer, John Beck, Louis Beck, Albert Meyersburg, Mrs. Regina Meyersburg, George Winneberger, Daniel Wiegand, Mrs. Johanna Wiegand, Mrs. Anna Knoop, Albert Williams, Charles Bernstein, Rose Steinheimer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:16 | Sun sets......4:33 | Moon sets...7:57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10:15 | Gov. Island.11:04 | Hell Gate..12:26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........FRIDAY, Dec. 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Oceanic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. R. Cortis; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Lachesnez, Havre, George Mackenzie; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.

Ships St. Paul, Wood, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Golden Fleece, Gun, London, R. J. Cortis.

Bark G. de Zaldo, Miller, Sagua la Grande, Wasden & Co.

Brigs Pearl, Briggs, Port Spain, Trin., D. Trowbridge & Co.; Prosperiti (Nor.,) Beruldsen, Exter, E. Tetens & Bockmann; Sarah Harris (Br.,) Crowley, St. Johns, P. R., Snow & Burgess.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Dec. 8, with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Haines, Morehead City, 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Charles M. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Eagle, (Br.,) Jackman, Zante Nov. 10, and Gibraltar 18th, with currants to order—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Oder, (Ger.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen Nov. 28, and Southampton Dec. 1, with mdse. and 204 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Dec. 4, lat. 49 41, lon. 26 08, passed an Eagle and a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Cimbria, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg Nov. 25, and Havre 30, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Ship Forfarshire, (of London,) Jones, Calcutta Aug. 18, and Sand's Head 20th, via Demerara Oct. 23, with mdse. to Wood, Payson & Colgate—vessel to Orkell, Turts & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 23, St. Helena Oct. 9, and crossed the equator Oct. 21, in lon. 38 20; had strong westerly gales from Bermuda; lost and split sails; Dec. 8, lat. 37 30, lon. 72, spoke ship Artist, (Br.,) from Calcutta, via Demerara, for New-York.

Bark Helena, (of Bangor,) Snow, Iloilo July 22, with mdse. to H. E. Moring & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Passed Anjier Aug. 20, Cape of Good Hope Oct. 6, St. Helena 21st, and crossed the equator Nov. 3, in lon. 30; had light variable winds the entire passage; Nov. 3, on the equator, spoke schr. Tampico, hence, for Rio Grande de Sul.

Bark Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Dickinson, St. Pierre, Mart., 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had fine weather to Hatteras, and been 7 ds. from thence, with strong N. E. and N. W. winds; Dec. 9, lat. 39, lon. 72, saw brig Golconda, steering N.

Bark Northern Queen, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dollar, Rotterdam, 38 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Boyd & Hicken, came the northern passage, and had variable winds, and been 11 ds. west of the Banks; Dec. 8, lat. 40.30, lon. 70, passed bark P. Peters, (Ger.,) steering N.

Bark Teresa, Picasso, (Ital.,) Picasso, Waterford, 40 ds., in ballast to Isaac Benham.

Bark Gaetano Repetto, (Ital.,) Gotuzzo, Belfast, 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Canning, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Mitchner, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to C. Randall & Bros.

Brig Mary Knowlton, McKee, Miragoane 16 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Left in port brigs Louisa Price, Brown, for New-York in 3 ds.; Edith, Jameson, for do. in 4 ds.; schr. Emeline, Chisholm, for Boston, sld. 2 ds. previous.

Brig Joseph Clark, Stahl, Brunswick, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to J. W. Russell—vessel to master.

Brig Tropic Bird, Korff, St. Martins 17 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. and N. W. winds.

Schr. Lavinia F. Warren, Johnson, Demerara 28 ds., with sugar to Leaycraft & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. and N. W. winds.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, W.—cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships P. Caland, for Rotterdam; State of Indiana, for Glasgow; barks Gauss, for Bremen; Ellen Dyer, for ——; brig San Carlos, for Portland; schr. W. F. Parker, for Kingston, Ja.; Adda Doane, for Havana.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Sld. for the United States, M. A. McNeil, Bessie Parker, Macaulay, Waldo, and Primo.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., Wieland, and Orpheus.

Arr. out on the 11th inst., Asia; also arr. out, Sebastian, Macchiavelle, and Laura Cacace.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 11.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Nurnberg, Capt. Jaeger, from Baltimore for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

HAVRE, Dec. 11.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship France, Capt. Trudelle, from New-York Nov. 29, arr. here early Thursday morning.

HAMBURG, Dec. 11.—The Eagle Line steamship Lessing sld. from this port yesterday at 1 P. M. for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 11.—The ship Alex. Duthie, at this port from San Francisco, has suffered much damage from heavy weather.

HOLIDAYS.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE,
Will keep their store open in the evenings during this month.

Diamonds.

The discovery of diamonds in South Africa, and the consequent throwing on the market of quantities of stones, mostly of inferior qualities, has so depressed prices that they are now lower than at any time since 1848.

First quality white stones, such as are known as "First Water," and the best of the second quality, are now in price far below their real value. At these low prices we have added largely to our stock of these grades, and now offer the largest stock of selected stones in this country.

Purchasers wishing to select from unset stones will find every size and weight in general use, and will receive our best assistance and advice in making selections.

Fine old India stones alone have been but little affected. They are rarely met with, and only in the hands of connoisseurs, be they dealers or not, who, knowing their rarity, are not willing to part with them at less than full value.

During extensive dealings for many years, we have collected, and always add to our collection of this class of stones when opportunity offers, so that we are generally prepared to furnish specimen stones.

The market is full of the lower grades of African stones, and many are tempted to purchase them on account of their seeming low prices; but we advise our customers to avoid them, as it is difficult to name a price at which they would be cheap.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Diamond Merchants,
UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502-504 BROADWAY,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
Offer a Fresh Assortment of
SEAL-SKIN FURS,
INCLUDING A CHOICE LOT OF
Seal Sacques,
AT PRICES FROM $150 TO $200.
ALSO A NEW LOT OF
FUR TRIMMINGS,
A LARGE STOCK OF
Sable, Mink & Ermine Furs
AT REDUCED PRICES.
NOS. 502--504 BROADWAY,
Wholesale and Retail.

If You Want to Save Money and Unnecessary Shopping, Visit the
Combination of European Manufacturers,
At Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway,
OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE.
No Old Goods, Everything New and Fresh.
NOVELTIES from all the cities of Europe, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Not to be Had at any Other Store.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1875

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY. JANUARY NUMBER just issued, and contains over 100 PAGES, 500 ENGRAVINGS, descriptions of more than 500 of our best FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES, with directions for culture, COLORED PLATE, &c. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world. Only 25 cents for the year. Published in English and German. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.
ARE OPENING DAILY
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS
FROM
LONDON,
PARIS,
AND VIENNA,
Presenting an opportunity to purchasers to supply their wants
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
No. 6 Maiden lane.

Electro-plated Ware.
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Manufacture and offer a complete assortment of fine
SILVER-PLATED
TABLE-WARE.
ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ornamental Articles
Suitable for Wedding Presents.

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

THE BEST
STOCK OF OVERCOATS
IN NEW-YORK.
EVERY GARMENT NEW
THIS SEASON.
PRICES ALWAYS BELOW THE USUAL RATES.
JESSUP & COMPANY,
NO. 256 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

CHICKERING
PIANOS.
THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD.
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
and First Grand Gold Medal,
WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS.
The Grand Prize Medal,
WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON.
AND 81 GRAND PRIZES IN THE U. S.
Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th st., N. Y.

STEINWAY.
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,
The Standard Pianos of the World.
FIRST OF THE GRAND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR.
World's Fair, Paris, 1867, London, 1862.
Special attention is respectfully directed to the latest improvement in their Piano-fortes:
The New Patent Tone Sustaining Pedal.
This valuable and important invention greatly enlarges the capacity of the Piano-forte for the production of musical effects.
Warerooms—109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

DECEMBER 12.
PRICES REDUCED THIS DAY,
ON EVERY GARMENT IN OUR STOCK.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. | BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.
We have no other stores in New-York.

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
FUR BEAVER
OVERCOATS
OF ALL
GRADES AND COLORS.
BOYS' CAPE
OVERCOATS
AT MUCH LESS THAN THE USUAL PRICES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
A VARIED AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.
Edward A. Morrison,
NO. 893 BROADWAY AND NO. 13 EAST 19TH ST.

FREEMAN & BURR,
Clothing Warehouses,
138 and 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN & BURR, favored with unusual advantages by the great depression in trade and decline in prices, open the season with a much LARGER STOCK than ever before, and are selling at very LOW PRICES. From the immense assortment satisfactory selections are easily made, and purchasers can rely upon receiving the FULLEST OBTAINABLE VALUE for their money.

OVERCOATS $5, $10, $20. | SUITS, $10. SUITS, $20. SUITS, $30. SUITS, $40. SUITS, $50. SUITS, $60. | OVERCOATS $30, $40, $50.
OVERCOATS | | OVERCOATS
BOY'S SUITS, $5 $8. BOYS' SUITS, $5 $8.
BOY'S SUITS, 10 12. BOYS' SUITS, 10 12.
BOY'S OVERCOATS, } $5 to $20.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, }

COUNTRY ORDERS. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM OF SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from them with the certainty of receiving the MOST PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES of Goods, Price-list, Book of Fashions, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

HALF COST AND LESS.—FREEMAN & BURR are closing out at a fraction of their cost a large assortment of odds and ends from broken suits, &c., embracing many of the most useful and serviceable garments that can be made.

1,900 OVERCOATS,
Made for this Winter, now on our counters for retail trade.
Fresh and elegant, including every grade of price.
Prices of every garment reduced this day and marked in plain figures.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. | BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.
We have no other stores in New-York.

THE TAP ON THE WINDOW
ROGERS'
STATUARY.
"The Tap on the Window."
A new group. Price, $15.
Inclose 10 cents for catalogue and prints to
JOHN ROGERS,
No. 212 5th av., up stairs,
New-York.

F. KRUTINA.
FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
96 & 98 East Houston st.,
BETWEEN BOWERY AND 2D AV., NEW-YORK.

ON ITS MERITS,
Our stock of Clothing, judged by facts, is the best and cheapest in this City.
Prices, already low, are
REDUCED THIS DAY.
To our increasing trade we expect to attract a still further increase by this concession in prices.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. | BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.
We have no other Stores in New York.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union.c. 83
700 do.......... 83
800 do........s3. 82¾
500 do.......... 82¾
100 do........b3. 82⅞
1500 do.......... 82⅞
500 do.........c. 82⅞
15 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅛
10 do..........102
500 Pacific Mail....... 40
500 do.......... 39⅞
400 do.......... 39¾
1000 do.......... 39⅞
100 do...... b3. 39⅞
300 do.......... 39⅞
400 do.......... 40
200 do.........c. 40⅛
800 do.......... 40⅛
400 do.......... 40¼
100 Erie Railway...... 28
300 do.......... 27¾
100 do.......... 27⅞
700 do.......... 27¾
700 do.......... 27⅝
600 do.......b3. 27¾
900 do.......... 27⅝
1400 do.......... 27½
200 do.......... 27⅝
200 do........s3. 27⅝
300 do.......... 27¾
200 do.......b3. 27⅞
100 do.......s10. 27¾
200 do......b30. 27⅞
400 do.......s3. 27¾
200 Rock Island......101¾
600 Union Pacific..b3. 35⅜
900 do.......... 35⅜
100 Lake Shore........ 80½
900 do.......... 80⅜
100 do........b3. 80½
700 do........s3. 80⅜
900 do.......... 80½
400 do........s3. 80½
500 do........b3. 80⅝
300 do.......... 80⅝
1500 do.......... 80¾
600 do.......... 80⅞
1700 do.......... 80¾
600 St. Paul.......... 38¾
500 Tol. & Wab...b3. 30⅝
700 do.......... 30⅝
600 do.......... 30¾
100 do........s3. 30⅝
200 Del., Lack. & W..108¾
800 North-western.. 47¼
1500 do.......... 47⅜
1000 do.......... 47¼
200 do........s3. 47⅛
1000 do.......... 47¼
300 do........b3. 47⅜
100 do.......... 47⅜
100 do........b3. 47½
1500 do.......... 47⅜
200 N. W. Pf.......b3. 62
100 do.......... 62
400 At. & Pc. Pf..b3. 17
100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 31½
100 do.......... 31½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,500 U. S. 5s, '81, R..........12.112½
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67........b. c.116

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Ala. 8s, '86... 50⅛
10,000 S. C. 6s, new, J. & J........ 25
3,000 Tenn. 6s,o.x-c. 57
500 C. & N. W.S.F.102½
2,000 C. & N.W.I.bs. 97¼
1,000 C. & N. W. C.. 89¼
5,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. bds.... 81⅛
2,000 do......... 81¼
5,000 do.......b.c. 81¼
1,000 Iowa M.8s 1st. 86
1,000 Del., L.&W.2d.105
11,000 H. & St.J.8s C. 89
7,000 M. Cen.7s.b.c.101½
3,000 do..........101⅝
2,000 Ced.F.& M.1st. 85
1,000 Mich. So. 2d..100
1,000 C. & Tol. S. F.106
1,000 O. & M. C.S.F. 97⅝
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st C. b.c..........112¼
1,000 Cen. P. G. bs.. 95⅞
10,000 do......... 96
30,000 Cen. P.1st,San Joaq.Branch. 81
15,000 U. Pac. R. 1st. 92⅛
1,000 U. P. 7s L. G.. 89⅛
5000 do.......b.c. 89
1,000 U. Pac. S. F... 77¾
2,000 do......... 77½
3,000 C.,C.& I.C. 1st. 69
2,000 do......... 68¾
3,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, E. D..... 80¾
1,000 Quin. & T. 1st. 72
1,000 Gt. W.1st,'88. 88
8,500 Tol. & W. 2d. b.c........... 74
3,000 Bens. & S.1st.105
4,000 N. Y.& N.H.6s,100½
2,000 Har. 1st 7s C.107½
5,000 do..........107⅝
20 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 98½
30 do......... 99
100 Mari. L. & M..... 3½
15 New-York Gas...136
10 Spring M. Coal... 70
1000 W.U.Tel.b.c. s3. 82⅞
600 do.......b3. 82⅞
200 do.......s3. 82¾
400 do......... 82¾
2300 do......... 82⅝
300 do.......s3. 82⅝
200 do.......b3. 82¾
900 do......... 82¾
800 do......... 82⅝
100 Erie..........b.c 27¾
200 do......... 27⅝
900 do......... 27½
300 do......... 27⅜
200 do.....b10. 27⅝
300 do......... 27¼
200 do......... 27⅜
100 do......... 27½
100 do.......s3. 27⅜
200 Canton Co...b.c. 59¾
100 Quicksil'r.b.c.b3. 33
100 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c. 18¼
95 do......... 18⅛
100 Erie Pref..b.c.b3. 43
200 Pacific Mail...b.c. 40¼
700 do......... 40⅛
700 do......... 40¼
100 do.......s3. 40⅛
600 do........c. 40
100 do......... 40⅛
10 do......... 40¼
1300 do......... 40
800 do.......s3. 40
100 do......... 39⅞
100 do........c. 39⅞
200 do.......b3. 40
100 do.......s3. 40
300 Harlem...b.c.b3.131
100 do.........131
200 Mich. Central.... 83
27 do......b.c. 82½
300 do......... 83¼
200 do......... 83½
100 Panama...b.c.s3.116½
100 do.........116¼
500 Lake S....b.c.s3. 80¾
400 do.......s3. 80⅝
50 do......... 80½
900 do.......b3. 80¾
1600 do......... 80¾
600 do.......b3. 80¾
100 do......b30. 80¾
200 Un. Pac...b.c.s3. 35⅜
300 do b30. 35½
10 do......... 35⅝
200 do.......b3. 35½
1100 do......... 35½
10 Clev. & P. G..b.c. 88⅜
300 Chi. & N. W.b. c. 47⅜
300 do.......s3. 47¼
400 do......... 47¼
100 do.......s3. 47⅛
1600 do......... 47⅛
400 do.......b3. 47¼
100 do.......b3. 47¼
600 do......... 47⅜
400 do......... 47¼
100 do.......s3. 47⅛
200 Chic.& N.W.P.b.c. 62
25 N. J. Cen.....b.c.107
100 C. & R. I.b.c.s10.101⅝
300 do.......s3.101¾
25 do.........101⅝
300 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 38¾
100 do......... 38⅞
200 do......... 38¾
100 T.,W.& W.b.c.s3. 30⅝
200 do......... 30⅝
400 Del., L. & West..108½
70 do.....b.c.108⅞
200 do.........108¾
20 At. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 17⅛
200 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 26½
200 Ohio & Miss.b.c.c. 31⅜
100 Col., C. & I. C.b.c. 9¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$20,000 Reg. 5s, '81.112¼
700 Western Union.... 82⅝
200 do.......s3. 82⅝
100 do.......b3. 82⅝
50 Nassau Bank.....105½
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 40
200 do......... 40
100 do.......s3. 40
900 Erie........... 27⅜
800 do.......b3. 27½
300 do......... 27½
600 do......... 27⅝
700 do.......b3. 27¾
400 do......... 27¾
100 Lake Shore.....s3. 80⅝
1500 do.......b3. 80¾
300 do........c. 80¾
100 Mich. Central..... 83½
20 do......... 83
500 Union Pacific..... 35½
200 do........c. 35⅝
500 do.......b3. 35⅝
1000 do......... 35⅝
200 do.......b3. 35¾
200 do.......s3. 35⅝
200 Ohio & Miss...s3. 31⅜
200 North-west.......s3. 47⅛
100 do.......s5. 47⅛
500 do.......s3. 47¼
400 do......... 47⅜
800 do.......b3. 47½
100 do.......s4. 47⅜
100 do......... 47⅜
900 do......... 47¼
100 Tol. & Wab...s.3. 30⅝
40 do......... 30¾
100 do........c. 30½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup., '65, New..........118⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bds. 97½
10,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 98
2,000 L.S.Con.1st C'102
10,000 C. Pac.GoldBs, 96
7,000 C. & M.W.Con. 89
2,000 Un.Pacific S.F. 77⅝
600 West.Un. Tel.b.c. 82⅝
100 do.......b3. 82¾
100 do......... 82⅝
200 do.......b3. 82⅝
2300 do.......s3. 82½
1400 do......... 82½
500 do.......b3. 82½
100 L.S.& M.S.b.c. b3. 80¾
700 do.......s3. 80⅝
1300 do......... 80⅝
1600 do......... 80½
100 Pac. Mail..b.c.b3. 40
100 do.......s3. 40
300 do......... 40
100 do......... 39⅞
400 do......... 39¾
300 do......... 39⅝
100 do.......b3. 39¾
200 do......... 39⅝
500 do.......s3. 39½
100 do.......b3. 39⅝
1000 do......... 39⅝
100 do.......s3. 39⅝
200 N.Y.C.& H.b.c. b3.102
100 Chi.& Alt.b.c. b3.103
100 Ohio & Miss.bc.c. 31⅜
300 do.......s3. 31¼
100 St.L.,I. M. & S.b.c. 26¼
60 do......... 25¾
200 Erie......b.c. b3. 27¾
100 do.......s3. 27⅝
100 do......... 27⅝
100 do......... 27½
300 do......... 27⅝
400 do.......b3. 27⅝
100 do........c. 27½
200 do......... 27½
100 do.......s3. 27⅜
300 do......... 27⅜
200 do.......b3. 27⅜
10 Mich. Cen....b. c. 88¼
1000 Un. Pacific..b. c. 35⅝
800 do......... 35½
500 do.......s3. 35½
160 C. & N. W.b.c.b3. 47⅜
800 do......... 47⅜
100 do.......b3. 47½
1200 do......... 47⅜
200 do......... 47¼
100 do.......b3. 47⅛
500 do......... 47⅛
20 C.& P.Guart'd.b.c. 88
100 do.........103¾
200 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 38⅝
100 do........c. 38⅝
100 do.......b3. 38½
100 T., W. & W.b.c.c. 30½
100 do.......s3. 30½
100 do......... 30½
300 do.......s3. 30⅜
100 do......... 30⅜
1100 do......... 30¼
900 do......... 30⅛
100 Chic.& R.I.b.c. c.101¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

600 West. Union...b3. 82¼
1400 do......... 82⅜
75 do......... 82
2100 do......... 82¼
100 do.......b3. 82¼
300 do.......s3. 82⅛
300 do.......b3. 82¼
200 Pacific Mail...... 39⅝
200 do......... 39¾
200 do......... 39⅝
500 do.......s3. 39½
1300 do......... 39½
200 N. Y. C. & H..b .102
2 do.........102
100 Erie..........b3. 27⅜
1800 do......... 27⅜
200 do.....s10. 27¼
1000 do......... 27¼
100 Mich. Central...... 82¾
300 Lake Shore....... 80½
500 do.......s3. 80⅜
1000 do.......b3. 80⅜
300 do.......s3. 80¼
200 Union Pacific.b3. 35½
500 do.......s3. 35⅜
800 do.......s3. 35⅜
100 Panama..........116
100 North-west....b3. 47¼
100 do......... 47¼
300 do.......s3. 47⅛
300 do.......s3. 47
400 do......... 47
300 do......... 46⅞
100 do.......s3. 46⅞
100 do.......b3. 47
5 New-Jersey Cen.107½
100 Rock Island.......101¾
400 do.......b3.101⅝
100 St. Paul......... 38½
500 do......... 38¼
400 do......... 38⅜
600 Tol. & Wabash... 30¼
200 do.......b3. 30¼
800 do.......s3. 30⅛
1000 do......... 30¼
200 Han. & St. Jo..... 26
345 Chic. & Alton....103¼
100 do.........103⅜
25 do.........103½
100 Ohio & Miss..b3. 31¼
200 do......... 31¼
600 do......... 31

FRIDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

The Stock market at the opening was generally firm, though with some irregularity, Western Union selling at 83, Pacific Mail at 40, Erie ¼ higher, at 28, and North-western steady at 47¼. Erie presently declined to 27½, Pacific Mail slightly improved, North-western recovered to 47½, the high-water mark of the season; Lake Shore advanced in the first half hour, on considerable transactions, to 80⅞, while Western Union was freely offered, and declined before noon to 82⅝. There was some plausibility in the opinion which we heard expressed that Western Union was largely exchanged for Lake Shore. This kind of exchange has frequently been made on former occasions, whenever the difference in price was not considerable, but we are not at all sure about the present instance. It is certain that a prominent house made large sales of Western Union, though opinions were divided as to the character of the sales, whether they were made to realize profits on stock already in hand, or were for "short" account. The effect of the sales was finally to depress prices in general, especially as the movement was continued throughout the day, and was attended by free sales of other stocks, in which, most naturally, the bear party showed great readiness to assist, by some hammering of Pacific Mail, Erie, Wabash and North-western. The day's work was a small one altogether, say 120,000 shares, and the last prices show a general, though fractional decline, to which there are several exceptions. New-York Central remained steady at 102, and was very scarce for delivery, being wanted, free of interest, up to a late hour. A leading house called in some 10,000 shares of this stock to-day, and succeeded in getting only about 4,000 out of the whole. There was a continuance of the demand for Pacific Mail heretofore noticed. The market offered hardly any subject for special comment, and the tone at the close was only steady.

Money was in much better demand. The early loans were mostly at 3½ ₱ cent., but the rate in the afternoon advanced to 4, and something was even done at 5 ₱ cent. Still later and at the close money was quoted at 3½@4.

Gold is decidedly firmer on the better demand for Sterling and the probability of a large shipment of specie by to-morrow's steamers, the engagements being reported at $1,500,000. The first sales were at 111⅜, but 111 7-16 was soon paid, and the rate advanced in the course of the morning to 111 11-16—printed 111¾. It is doubtful if any sales were actually made at ¾, though that quotation appeared two or three times. After a pretty active business the price declined to 111½, and recovered at the close to 111 9-16@111⅝. On gold loans the rates were "flat" to 3 and finally 2 ₱ cent. for carrying. Clearings, $45,765,000; Gold balances, $1,644,694; currency balances, $1,828,000. The Customs to-day were $181,000. The Sub-treasury paid out in coin $67,000 for interest and $188,000 in redemption of bonds. The Gold market, probably, feels in some measure the effect of moderate purchases of 5-20s of 1862 these three days past in Frankfort, for importation. The amount of these, something toward $750,000, is a partial cause of the outward movement of specie. The smallness of the dry goods imports for the week was spoken of as having influenced the Gold market in the final dealings.

The firmness in Sterling Exchange remarked yesterday is still continued. The rates are not materially higher, but prime sixty day bills are wanted at $4 85 and $4 85¼, and there is no sufficient supply making, except from shipments of specie. A few United States bonds would have been taken for export to-day if gold could have been sold at 111¾. Sight Exchange is about $4 90@$4 90¼. Nominal rates are still $4 85½ and $4 90½, but may perhaps be slightly advanced if the demand should much increase.

London advices quote Consols firm at 91⅝@91¾ for money and 92⅛ for the account. The Bank of England gained £31,000 sterling in bullion on balance to-day, and the rate of money in open market for prime three months bills is 5⅜ per cent. or ⅝ below the bank rate. Our bonds are quoted as follows: 1865s, old, 106¼@106⅜; 1867s, 109½; 10-40s, 104¼@104⅜, and new fives, 103⅛. The last price of Erie was 25.

Government Bonds have advanced ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. to-day for some descriptions, the 1867s being last quoted at 119⅝@119⅞. The trade has been quite moderate, though with great firmness under the improved feeling in gold and exchange. Nothing was done with foreign markets, though, perhaps, a few 1862s ordered yesterday from Frankfort were countermanded and gold resold. In State Stocks there is almost nothing doing. Prices are generally steady, but Tennessees have declined ¼ ₱ cent. Railroad Bonds are firm and inactive. We have only to note some advance in the Central Pacific sixes, San Joaquin branch, admitted to the call yesterday. A few latest quotations will be found below.

The range of prices and number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
Western Union	83	82⅛	82⅛	82¼
Pacific Mail	40¼	39½	39½	39¾
New-York Central	102	102	101⅞	102
Harlem	131	131	130½	131
Erie	28	27¼	27¼	27⅜
Erie Preferred	43	43	..	..
Lake Shore	80⅞	80¼	80¼	80⅜
Wabash	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	30¼
North-western	47½	46⅞	46⅞	47
North-western Pref.	62	62	61¾	62¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38⅞	38¼	38⅜	38½
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	..	..	56⅞	..
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	31	31	31⅛
Rock Island	101¾	101⅝	101⅜	101½
Union Pacific	35¾	35⅜	35¼	35⅜
Illinois Central	..	..	97	98
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	..	..	107¼	107½
Chicago & Alton	103¾	103	103	103½
Chicago & Alton Pref.	..	..	108	110
Panama	116½	116	116	116¼
Pittsburg	88⅜	88	88	88⅛
Fort Wayne	..	..	94⅝	95
Michigan Central	83½	82¾	82½	83
Morris & Essex	..	..	90	100
New-Jersey Central	107½	107	..	..
Del., Lack. & Western	108⅞	108½	108⅝	108⅞
Atlan. & Pac. Pref.	17	17	16¾	17
Missouri Pacific	..	..	47½	47¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26½	26	26	26½
Iron Mountain	26¼	25¾	..	..
C., C. & I. C.	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Am. Dist. Tel. Co.	..	..	39¾	40
Atlan. & Pac. Tel. Co.	18¼	18⅛	..	..
Quicksilver	33	33	33	33¼
Quicksilver Preferred	..	..	43	45
Adams Express	..	..	114¾	115¼
Wells-Fargo Express	..	..	82	83½
American Express	..	..	65	65½
United States Express	..	..	64	64½
Canton Co.	59¾	59¾	..	..

Total sales, 121,000 Shares, including 21,800 Western Union, 19,500 Lake Shore, 17,100 Erie, 18,500 North-western, 15,700 Pacific Mail, 10,700 Union Pacific, 8,000 Wabash, 2,600 St. Paul, and 1,200 Rock Island.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Sixes, 1881, r.	116	116½	5-20s, 1867, r.	116	116¼
Sixes, 1881, c.	119⅞	120¼	5-20s, 1867, c.	119⅝	119⅞
5-20s, 1862, r.	112¾	113	5-20s, 1868, r.	116	116¼
5-20s, 1862, c.	112⅞	113	5-20s, 1868, c.	119½	120
5-20s, 1864, r.	114⅜	114⅞	10-40s, r.	113	113¼
5-20s, 1864, c.	114⅝	114⅞	10-40s, c.	114	114¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	116	116¾	5s, 1881, r.	112½	112¾
5-20s, 1865, c.	116½	116¾	5s, 1881, c.	112⅝	112⅞
5-20s, '65, n., r.	115¼	115¾	Currency 6s	116¼	116½
5-20s, '65, n., c.	118⅝	118¾	Gold	111½	111⅝

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF STATE STOCKS.

Alabama 5s, '83	39	N. Y. Coup. Bty. Ln.	108¾
Alabama 5s, '86	39	N. Y. 6s, Gld.R.,'87	116
Alabama 8s, '86	50	N. Y. 6s, Gld. C.,'87	116
Ark. 6s, Funded	21	N. Y. 6s, Gld. Ln.,'91	112
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.	8	N. C., N.C.R.J & J.	50
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	8	N. C., N. C. R. A & O.	50
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.&NO	8	N.C.,N.C.R.7offJ&J.	35
Ark. 7s, M.O.&R.R.	8	N.C.,N.C.R.7offA&O.	35
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.	8	N. C. New bds., J&J.	10
Georgia 6s	79¼	N. C. New bds., A&O	10
Georgia 7s, New bds.	91	S. C. 6s	30
Georgia 7s, Indorsed	85	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	24½
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	77	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	24½
Louisiana 6s	24	S. C., L'd C.'89,J.&J.	20
Louisiana 6s, New	23	S. C., L'd C.'89,A.&O.	20
La. 6s, Levee bds	25	S. C. 7s, '88	20
Missouri 6s,due in'75	102	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	6½
Missouri 6s,due in'76	99	Tennessee 6s, Old	56⅞
Missouri 6s,due in'77	98½	Tennessee 6s, New	56¾
Missouri 6s,due in'78	98	Tennessee 6s, N. S.	56½
Missouri 6s,due in'79	98	Va. 6s, Old	39
Missouri 6s,due in'80	98	Va. 6s, New bds	39
Long Bds., '81 to '91	97½	Va. 6s, New bds.,'67	38
H. & St. J., due in'75	101	Va. 6s, Con. bds	58
H. & St. J., due in'76	99	Va. 6s, ex matu'd C.	55½
H. & St. J.,due in'86	95	Va. 6s, ex mat'd 2dS.	41
H. & St. J.,due in'87	95	Va. 6s, Def'd 2d S.	11
N. Y. Reg. Bty. Ln.	105		

The following were the bids at the First Board for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st	107	Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.	100
Alb. & Sus. 2d	100	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	87
Alb. & Sus. 3d	99½	Lake Shore Div. bds	99
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	22	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	91⅜
Bos., H. & E. G'd	30	Mar. & Cin. 1st	103⅞
B.,C.R.&M.1st,7s, g.	45	Mich. C. Con.7s, 1902	101½
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	50	M. Cen. 1st 8s,'82,S.F.	111
Chic. & Alt. S. F.	100	N. J. So. 1st. 7s	26
Chic. & Alt. 1st	109	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Chic. & Alt. Inc.	100½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	97¾
Jol. & Chic. 1st	100	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	100
La. & Mo. 1st	84	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	97
St.L., J. & Chic. 1st.	97	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	97
C.,B. & Q.8 ₱ ct. 1st.	113	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102¼
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	108⅝	N.Y.C. & Hud,1st C.	112
Cen.R. of N. J. 1st n.	109½	N.Y.C.& Hud,1st R.	111½
Cen.R.of N.J.1st,con.	101½	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F.'85	109¼
Cen. R. of N. J. c. c.	103	H. R. 7s, 3d, S. F.'75	100
Am. Dock & Imp. B.	102	Harlem 1st 7s. R.	107¼
M.&St.P.1st 8s, P.D.	107	North Missouri 1st	86½
M.&StP.1st 73-10PD.	93	O. & Miss. Con. S. F.	97½
M.&St.P.7s G'd, R.D.	84	Ohio & Miss. Con.	95¾
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D.	80	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	80
M. & St.P.1st,H.&D.	75	Cen. Pacific G. bds.	95⅞
M.& St.P.1st, C.&M.	82	Cen. Pc., San J. Br.	80¾
M. & St. P. 2d	76	Cen. Pc., C. & O. 1st.	81
Chic. & N.W. Int. B.	97	Cen. Pc. S. Aid bds.	103
Chic. & N.W. Con. B.	97	Western Pacific bds.	85
C.& N.W. Coup.G.B.	81⅛	Union Pacific 1st	92¼
Iowa Midland 1st 8s	86	Union Pc. L. G. 7s	89
Gal. & Chic. Ex	102	Union Pc. S. Fund.	77½
Gal. & Chic. 2d	101	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st.	99
Chic. & Mil. 1st	92	Pc. R. of Mo. 1st C.	72
Winona 2d	100	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d.	80½
Del., L. & W. 2d	105	Pc. R. 7s gar. by Mo.	101½
Morris & E. 1st	102	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	110½
Morris & E. 2d	98	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	105
Morris & E. 7s of '71	99⅝	C. & P. Cons. S. F.	102
Erie 1st Ext	103¼	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	101
Erie 1st Ind	103	Cleve & Pitts. 4th	96½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	101	Col., Chic. & I. 1st	68¾
Erie 3d 7s, '83	100	Alt. & Terre H. 1st.	104
Erie 4th 7s, '80	97¼	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88
Erie 5th 7s, '88	95	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	73
Long Dock bds	100	Bel. & S. Ill. 1st 8s.	93
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	85	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	91
B., N. Y. & E. L. bds.	85	St. L. & Iron M. 2d	71
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	103	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80¾
H. & St. Jo. 8s C	89	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	70
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	101	Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s.	40
Cedar F. & M. 1st	85	Tol. & W. 1st. Ex.	90
Ind., B. & W. 1st	85	T.& W.1st.,St.L. div.	73
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d	73¾
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	104½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	87
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	105	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	72

And the following are a few latest quotations: C., B. and Quincy 8s, 113@114; N. J. Central Consolidated Convertible, 103@103½; North-west Consols, 88½@89; North-west Gold Bonds, 81@81½: Lackawanna seconds, 105@107; Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s Convertible, 88@89; Michigan Central Consolidated 7s, 101⅝@102; New-York Central and Hudson 1st, coupon, 112⅜ bid; Central Pacific 6s, 95⅞@96; Union Pacific 6s, 92¼@92½; Land Grants, 88⅜ bid; Sinking Funds, 77½@77¾; C., C. and I. C. first mortgage, 68¼@69; Wabash firsts, St. Louis Division, 73½@74; Central Pacific, San Joaquin branch, 81⅜@82; California and Oregon 6s, 81½ bid.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874. }

Gold receipts	$1,377,871 61
Gold payments	1,104,156 83
Gold balance	52,773,809 85
Currency receipts	1,295,675 44
Currency payments	951,914 70
Currency balance	47,087,078 03
Customs	181,000 00

National bank-notes received to-day at Washington for redemption, $280,000. The Treasury balances at the close of business were: Currency, $15,000,000; coin, $79,000,000; outstanding coin certificates, $22,800,000.

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$73,947,252
Currency balances	3,371,42[illegible]
Gold exchanges	8,477,874
Gold balances	1,206,298

The imports of Foreign Dry Goods at this port for the week ending to-day were, in coin valuation:

For the Week.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Entered	$1,189,573	$615,461	$931,358
Marketed	1,275,690	818,652	1,017,571
Since Jan. 1:			
Entered	$132,144,749	$111,624,986	$103,488,694
Marketed	129,024,938	112,774,586	105,896,323

The following are the latest Philadelphia stock quotations: City 6s, old, 100½@101; City 6s, new, 103¼@103⅜; Camden and Amboy, 129¼@129½; Pennsylvania, 52¾@52⅞; Philadelphia and Reading, 54⅞@55; Lehigh Valley, 62@62¼; Catawissa Preferred, 39¾@40; Philadelphia and Erie, 16¼@16½; Northern Central, 33½@33¾; Lehigh Navigation, 48@48½; Lehigh Gold Loan, 100½@100¾.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday Dec. 11, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	11	Hides, bdls	335
Beans, bbls	300	Leather, sides	5,379
B. W. Flour, bags	108	Resin, bbls	216
Copper, cakes	153	Peanuts, bags	450
Cotton, bales	4,752	Beef, pkgs	27
Flour, bbls	20,032	Pork, pkgs	2,023
Meal, bbls	50	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,752
Meal, bags	460	Lard, tcs	2,349
Wheat, bushels	8,500	Lard, kegs	200
Corn, bushels	17,400	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,195
Oats, bushels	5,600	Butter, pkgs	3,516
Rye, bushels	2,800	Cheese, pkgs	4,601
Malt, bushels	3,600	Sugar, bbls	155
Peas, bushels	800	Syrup, bbls	18
Seed, bags	328	Skins, casks	205
Cotton-seed, bags	200	Starch, pkgs	1,195
Dried Fruits, pkgs	91	Stearine, pkgs	50
Eggs, bbls	1,012	Tea, pkgs	13
Candles, pkgs	895	Tallow, pkgs	28
Flax-seed, bags	137	Tobacco, hhds	70
Grease, pkgs	73	Tobacco, pkgs	1,318
Hominy, bbls	100	Wool, bales	38
Hops, bales	174	Whisky, bbls	410
Hides, No	55		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer State of Indiana, for Glasgow—50 bbls. Fish-oil, 250 bags Clover-seed, 376 bxs. Bacon, 94 bbls. Lard-oil, 187 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 25 pks. Woodware, 431 sacks Oil-cake, 2,282 bbls. Flour, 331 bags Scraps, 10,400 bushels Peas, 30,177 bushels Wheat, 25 bbls. Pork, 299 bbls. Apples.

By the schooner Thomas G. Smith, for St. Thomas—370 tons Coal, 100 cases Rifles.

By the brig Prosperite, for Exeter—1,636 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig Pearl, for Port Spain—50 bbls. Pork, 2 tcs. Hams, 200 pails Lard, 100 bxs. Cheese, 100 bbls. Beet, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 100 bags Corn, 20 pkgs. Woodware, 500 reams Paper, 900 bdls. Shooks, 300 bbls. Crackers, 46 Mules, 55 bales Hay, 175 bushels Oats, 50 bbls. Corn-meal.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Rather more inquiry has been noted for supplies in the wholesale, in good part from buyers on Southern account, and the dealings of the week, though not remarkably large in any description, make a fair aggregate. There has been a somewhat less satisfactory movement reported in a jobbing way. The auction business has been moderately active, with some indications of a livelier competition on the part of purchasers, yet without affecting values materially on the more desirable styles of work.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request, and have been held with some indications of increased confidence as to the future of values. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Up-river, $6 50@$7 25; Haverstraw, $7 50@$8: Croton Front at $12 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 ₱ 1,000.

CANDLES—Trade has been slow in nearly all descriptions at about previous quotations. Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearine, 27c.@28c., ₱ lb.

COAL—Business in Anthracite has been on a moderate scale with prices generally showing firmness. Foreign product has been selling quite sparingly at previous figures. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been in limited demand at former figures, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@10½c.; and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been in less confident demand, and quoted weaker in price, the quotations having been reduced ¼c. ₱ lb., with sales reported here of 500 bags, by the Ontario, and 4,200 bags by the Leopoldine, on private terms: and at New-Orleans 1,500 bags, by the Sea Gem, at 7⅞c., gold, ₱ lb. Other kinds rather quiet but held with firmness. Java, in invoices, 24c.@28c; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c., gold.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been comparatively tame, yet quoted steady. Staves, hhd., quoted at from $100@$200; do., pipe, at $140@$260; do., bbl., $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@40c.

CORDAGE—Has been quoted nominal as before as to prices, on a very slow movement in most kinds of stock.

COTTON—Has been depressed and quoted weaker in price, with a restricted inquiry noted, especially on export account, shippers claiming concessions, which holders have been unwilling to make, though offering stock quite liberally. The Liverpool advices have been unfavorable, and the receipts at the shipping ports large, operating against sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,736 bales, (of which 395 bales were placed on last evening,) including 662 bales to shippers, 463 bales to spinners, and 611 bales to speculators. Of the sales 500 bales were to arrive. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Middling, 15⅛c. ₱ lb. The business for forward delivery has been quite extensive, but at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb., closing tamely. The offerings have been much more liberal. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bales, (of which 7,200 bales were on last evening, and 26,800 bales to-day,) with 5,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c.; January, 14¼c.@14 9-32c.; February, 14 11-16c.; March, 15 3-32c.; April, 15 15-32c.; May, 15¾c.@15 13-16c.; June, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; and July at 16 7-16c., ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,752 bales, including 1,950 bales from Norfolk, 1,823 bales from Charleston, 430 bales from Baltimore, and 549 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 28,843 bales, and for the week 179,058 bales, against 168,197 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,622,112 bales, against 1,347,854 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 37,942 bales; to the Continent, 36,405 bales. Stock in New-York, 125,986 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 655,190 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotation, Based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Good Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
Low Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14¾	14¾	15	15
Middling Fair	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝
Fair	15⅝	15¾	16	16

EGGS—Have been in rather limited request since our last, within the range of from 25c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy, the main business having been for stock available at 27c.@29c. for good to strictly choice marks. Limed stock quoted at 20c.@24c.

FISH—A rather better inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds of stock, holders of which have been generally firm in their views as to prices. We quote Dry Cod at from $5 25@$6 50, chiefly at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $8@$9 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herrings at $4 75@$7: Smoked Herrings, 26c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@28c. for No. 1 ₱ box. Dutch Herrings, 95c.@$1 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active business has been reported in shipping grades of State and Western Flour, in good part in City Mill product for the West Indies, at, however, rather easier prices. Most other descriptions have been in comparatively limited demand, mostly in a jobbing way, within the previous range, buyers having any existing advantage. The offerings of stock have been more liberal at the ruling figures. The sales since our last have been 16,650 bbls., of all grades, including No. 1 Flour at $3 60@$4 15, chiefly at $3 80@$3; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 10@$4 50, chiefly at $4 20@$4 35; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 80@$5 25, mainly at $5 05@$5 10; very choice and fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $5 25@$5 75; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 65@$5 25, mainly at $4 85@$5 10; poor to very choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5@$5 65, and Trade and Family Extras within the former range. Included in the sales have been 8,700 bbls. shipping Extras, chiefly City Mill products, at quoted rates....Southern Flour has been in moderate request at previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 980 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair request within the range of from $4 35@$5 50 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales, 420 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 55 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been fairly active and quoted steady within the range of from $4 20@$4 75 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 75 for Golden Ear; $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey; $4 90 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,300 bbls., including 100 bbls. Golden Ear, at $4 75; 500 bbls. Babillion at $4 50, and 125 bbls. Brandywine at $4 90 ₱ bbl. Corn-meal, in sacks, has been quiet at from $1 55@$2 ₱ 100 lbs. Oat-meal has been slow of sale within the range of $7 50@$8 75 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been selling, in lots, within the range of $2 90@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The demand has been fair, mainly in a jobbing way, for the leading kinds of foreign, which have been held with firmness. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 10; 1,000 bxs. Sultana do. on private terms, quoted at 16c.; 1,200 bxs. loose Muscatel at $3 65@$3 75, (showing in this instance a somewhat easier range of prices;) 1,700 half bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10⅝c.; 600 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.; 150 mats Seedless Raisins at $6; 60 cks. Turkey Prunes at 11¼c.@12¼c.; 25 cases Citron at 31c.; 350 cases Figs and 300 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been unusually quiet, and at the close quoted generally weaker in price, in the instance of Chicago and low grade stock fully 1c.@2c. a bushel off yesterday's figures. The export inquiry has been limited, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking rates. Winter Wheat has been in limited supply and moderately active request, with the better grades quoted firm; extra White Wheat has been most sought after. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 61,000 bushels at $1 17@$1 25 for poor to choice No. 1 Spring; $1 13@$1 15 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car lots, the latter rate for choice; $1 11 (in part) for new No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 09@$1 11 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 10 for prime, and closing at this rate for stock, afloat; $1 06@$1 08 for No. 3 Spring; $1 06@$1 24 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 26@$1 38 for poor to extra choice White Western, and within the previous range for Red and Amber Western, odd lots....Corn has been in much more confident demand, in good part for export, and quoted ½c.@1c. ₱ bushel higher, closing buoyantly. The dealings have been mainly in old Mixed Western, in store and afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels at 93½c.@96c., for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 96c. for prime, afloat, and 93½c. for do. in store, closing with 94c. reported as bid for stock, in store; 88c.@93c. for poor to very choice new Mixed Western; 93c.@93½c. for New Yellow Western; 89c.@91½c. for New White Western, and 89c. for New Yellow Southern, (damp.)....Rye, Malt, and Peas essentially unchanged; no further dealings of importance reported....Barley about steady, but quiet; a boat-load of Canada West reported sold on private terms, quoted at about $1 62 for strictly choice; and a few lots—car lots—of State, in part at $1 30 for two-rowed....Oats have been in very good demand, and quoted quite firm, with sales reported since our last of 92,000 bushels, at 67c.@68½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 68½c. for Chicago stock afloat; 68c.@69c. for White Western, car lots; 68c.@68½c. for White State, and 66½c.@68c. for Mixed State....Feed in moderate jobbing demand within the range of $20@$30, for poor to very choice. ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been comparatively dull, with Bags quoted at 11½c.@11¾c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Domestic Bagging at 11¼c.@11¾c. Sales, 500 rolls Domestic Cloths at 11½c. ₱ lb.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a comparatively slow trade noted in Bale Hay at about former rates; shipping grades at 55c.@60c. for fair to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 60c.@95c.; Clover, 45c.@55c.; Salt Hay, 45c.@55c. Straw has been in slack request, including Rye at 45c.@65c.; Oat at 45c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been more freely dealt in, at about late prices. Sales include 2,190 bales Manila at 7½c., gold; 1,000 bales at Boston on private terms; 500 bales Sisal Hemp and 500 bales Jute, also on private terms, and 400 bales Jute Butts at 2⅝c., currency, 90 days credit. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for Undressed, and $220@$270 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 7½c.@8½c.; Sisal, 5½c.@5¾c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅝c.@2½c., currency, ₱ lb. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; fair to prime Canadian, 14c.@16c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Common stock continues in most favor with purchasers without any decided alterations in values. The general market is comparatively dull. Sales 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 600 wet salted Texas, and 500 City Slaughter on private terms.

HOPS—Have been more sought after for home use and shipment at buoyant prices. We now quote: New-Yorks, good to choice new, 42c.@47c., and fancy at 50c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 35c.@40c.; Eastern, new, 35c.@45c.; Western, new, 35c.@45c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths 8c.@10c.; Californians, 45c.@50c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 1,268 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 30,871 bales, against 10,917 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 1,939 bales, and since Sept. 1, 11,103 bales. Mr. Wells says: "The market is gradually strengthening, and everybody seems confident in still higher values. The prices we quote, it should be remembered, are such as are realized on cash transactions between dealers and shippers. Brewers buying on time have to pay an advance above our figures. Shippers say there is nothing to warrant prices going up at this time, and predict that if there be much more of an advance here, without a corresponding improvement in London, the tendency will be to stop exportation. Our London correspondence indicates that that market is gaining strength, and, as stocks are becoming much reduced, an advance in prices is pretty sure to take place there before many days. While the foreign markets keep up, there is no probability of our markets declining."

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Rather more demand has been noted for Laths, within the range of $1 65@$1 75 for Eastern ₱ M. Lime has been comparatively slow of sale, with common Rockland quoted at $1@$1 10, and Lump at $1 50@$1 60, afloat; State at 90c.@$1 25 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 25@$5 from ship and store; Roman, $4 25@$5 50. Rosendale, $1 10@$1 30 for home use and shipment ₱ bbl. There has not been much call for Lumber of any description. Holders, however, have shown firmness. Spruce quoted rather stronger in price; Eastern Spruce quoted at $16 50@$20 for lots to order, and $14@$16 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $18@$30; White Pine Boards, $18@$80; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. ₱ superficial foot. Shingles within the range of $7 50@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $10@$22 50 for Cypress.

LEATHER—With a livelier inquiry for supplies, running considerably ahead of the actual arrivals, and leading to a reduction in the available stocks, all descriptions of Sole show more firmness as to price, sellers, as a rule, having the advantage at the close. Manufacturers have been purchasing quite freely, and the export movement has been fairly active. Upper Leather has also been attracting more attention, and rough stock has been held with more confidence. Morocco has been in more request at rather steadier figures. There has not been much call for Harness Leather, and values have been somewhat nominal. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25c.@25½c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@29c. for Orinoco, and 28½c.@29½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ₱ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₱ lb....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 14c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@29c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Holders of Ingot Copper have been quite reserved in their offerings of stock, and have been insisting on extreme prices, tending to check operations, though a fair demand has been noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 300,000 lbs. Lake, in lots, at 23¼c.@23½c. for early deliveries, and 24c. for January....Copper products have been in moderate jobbing demand, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 22½c.@23c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.@22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ₱ lb....With rather more urgent offerings of stock, Scotch Pig-iron has been quoted weaker in price on a restricted inquiry, almost wholly for job lots. American Pig-iron has been weak and irregular, the supplies increasing through the liberal production, while the inquiry has been comparatively moderate, on all accounts. Sales, 1,000 tons Lehigh Forge at $19, and at works, for next season's delivery, 7,000 tons No. 1 Extra Thames on private terms. Wrought Scrap Iron and Iron Rails have been lightly dealt in. Most other kinds of stock dull and somewhat unsettled. We quote Eglinton Pig at $36; Glengarnock at $36@$37; Coltness, $40@$41; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $25@$27; No. 2 do., $23@$25; Forge, $19@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails, nominally $50@$55, currency, at the works; Old Rails at $27@$30; Wrought Scrap, $29@$30 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 14½c.@15c., gold....In a jobbing way, moderate quantities of Pig-lead have been disposed of, but the market has been generally inactive, with prices favoring purchasers. Ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75, and American at $6 20@$6 25, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c....Spelter has been selling in job lots only at about former figures, ranging from $6 80@$7 12½, gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for ordinary domestic....American Steel continues inactive at previous quotations....Regulus Antimony has been quiet at 12½c., gold, ₱ lb....Shot quoted steady at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb....Pig Tin has been in very moderate demand, but held with firmness. Straits quoted at 22¼c.@22½c.; English at 21½c. Refined at 21¾c.@22c., and Banca at 25½c.@26c., gold. Tin Plates have been offered less freely, and have been quoted firmer, with a fairly active inquiry noted. Sales have been reported of 6,500 bxs. Coke, to arrive, at $7 50@$7 87½; 1,000 bxs. B. C., to arrive, at $7 50; 500 bxs. Y., on the spot, at $7 37½, and 2,500 bxs. Charcoal Terne, on the spot and to arrive, at $8 37½@$8 62½. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 50@$9 87½; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 37½@$8 87½; Coke Terne, $7@$7 50....Zinc has been held in better request on the basis of 9¼c.@9½c.

MOLASSES—A more active business has been transacted in new crop New-Orleans, but at somewhat lower prices, with sales reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at from 60c.@65c. for about prime to fancy, and, by auction, 600 bbls. at 55c.@65½c. for inferior to fancy ₱ gallon. Foreign product has been quiet and somewhat nominal; 170 hhds. Havana were purchased on Baltimore account at 32c. ₱ gallon. And in a jobbing way sales were made of 75 hhds. Porto Rico and Demerara, in lots, the former at 48c.@50c. and the latter, in part, at 46c.@48c. Market otherwise unaltered; quotations generally as in our last.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet but quoted rather steadier, with Strained at $2 15@$2 20, and good Strained at $2 20@$2 25; sales, 130 bbls. low No. 2 at $2 35, and 460 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 75@$5 75 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been selling slowly, in a jobbing way, at $2 12½@$2 50, and City Pitch at $2 37½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand and quoted easier in prices, with sales reported of 50 bbls. merchantable at 33½c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—There has been only a limited inquiry noted for supplies on the basis of previous quotations. Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 50@$3 60, in large and small lots; 8d. and 9d., $3 85; 6d. and 7d., $4 10; 4d. and 5d., $4 40; 2d. and 4d., $5 10; 3d., fine, $5 85; 2d. $6 06; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $1; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 25@$6 25.

OIL-CAKE—Sales, 1,000 bags City at $43 75, gold, ₱ ton.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been held with confidence in view of the meagre offerings of stock, but have been without notable activity. A fair inquiry prevails for Linseed in a jobbing way at steady rates. Lard, Tallow, Cotton-seed, and Menhaden Oils have been in very moderate request, yet held with firmness. The dealings in most other kinds have been quite limited. We quote: Crude Whale, 61c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 72c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 62½@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil; $1 02½@$1 12½, for good to strictly choice, and 82½c.@95c. for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 57½c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil, from 78c.@80c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 22½, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@48c.; Yellow do., 52c.@57c.; White do., 62c.@65c.; Paraffine, 22c.@28c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 10; Coccoanut-oil, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Very tame throughout, with prices quoted weaker....Crude, in bulk, 5¼c.@5⅜c....Refined, for early delivery, at 11c.@11⅛c. here, 11c. at Philadelphia, and 10⅞c.@11c. at Baltimore....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@16¾c....City Naphtha at 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more demand, and quoted lower, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 120 bbls. Western Mess at $20 62½@$20 75, closing at $20 62½; 300 bbls. new do., uninspected, at $21, with Prime Mess and Extra Prime on private terms. And for forward delivery, Western Mess quoted irregularly within the range of $21@$21 50 for January, February, or March....Dressed Hogs quoted steady on a fair demand; City, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Western, 8½c.@8⅝c. ₱ lb....Cut Meats moderately active, but weaker in price, with sales reported of 1,000 fresh Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c.; 1,200 Pickled Shoulders at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 7,000 lbs. Smoked Shoulders, at 8¾c.; 1,000 Fresh Hams at 10¾c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 10¾c.@11c.; 600 Smoked Hams, at 12½c.; 20,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 11@12 lbs., at 10½c.; and 245 bxs. Dry Salted Shoulders, on private terms, quoted at 8c....Bacon has been held more firmly, with a better demand noted; sales, 200 bxs. City Long Clear, at 10⅝c.@11c.; 250 bxs. Western Long Clear, at 10⅜c.: 250 bxs. Western Short Rib and Long Clear, on private terms, quoted at about 10½c.; 50 bxs. Cumberland, at 11¼c. Western Short Clear quoted at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Long and Short Clear at 10¾c.; and Long and Short Clear, Winter deliveries, at 10½c.@10⅝c....Lard has been quite active, and Western Steam quoted 3-16.c@¼c. ₱ lb. higher, but the later dealings indicated a reaction of ⅛c. ₱ lb. on more urgent offerings. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 650 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅝c.@13¾c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; 670 tcs. City, in lots, at 13½c.@13⅝c., closing weak at 13½c., and 200 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies at 13¾c. with Continental grade quoted at 14c.@14¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., December options, at 13 11-16c.@13¾c., closing nominally at about 13⅝c.; 3,500 tcs., January, at 13⅝c.@13¾c., closing at 13⅝c.; 1,500 tcs., February, at 13 15-16c., down to 13¾c., closing at the latter rate; 1,250 tcs., March, at 14c.@14 1-16c., closing weak at 14c.; 4,500 tcs., seller six months, at 13⅝c.@13¾c., closing at 13⅝c. ₱ lb....Beef has been quoted steady, on a moderate demand; sales, 65 bbls., in lots, within our range. And 150 tcs. India Mess on private terms. New barrel stock quoted at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$10 50 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$27 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams inactive at $21 25@$23 for best Western....Butter has been held rather more confidently, with a somewhat readier sale noted for the better qualities. Poorer grades dull and unsettled. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@38c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 38c.@45c. for very choice to fancy, the latter an extreme; 18c.@30c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@35c. for strictly choice to very fancy....Cheese has been attracting more attention, partly on export account, within the previous range. We quote: State Factory at 13c.@16c. for fair to fancy, the latter an extreme; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c. ₱ lb.

RICE—The demand has been almost wholly for domestic produce, on a steady basis as to values; Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 25@$6 37½, and in bond, at $2 75@$3, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, and in bond, at $4 25@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—A fairly active inquiry prevails for supplies, mainly for Liverpool Sack, with prices quoted firm. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Bulk quiet; Turk's Island, &c., 25c.@28c.; St. Martin. 35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been oted steady at 5½@5¾c., gold, free, but has been without activity.

SEED—Clover has been inactive and weak in price, quoted at 9⅞c.@10c. for prime; sales 150 bhds. at 10c. for strictly prime; Rough Flax quiet at $2 15@$2 20; Timothy at $2 75@$2 85 ₱ bushel; Calcutta Linseed inactive at $2 37½, gold, ₱ 56 lbs.

SOAP—The business has been mostly in domestic product, in a jobbing way, with prices ruling about steady. Castile quoted at 9c.@9⅛c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Offerings have been more urgent, and values quoted weak and somewhat irregular, on a restricted business. Mace quoted at $1 15@$1 22½ for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 05@1 08; Cassia, 23c.@23½c., Cloves, 38c.@42c.; East India Pepper at 20c.@21c.; White Pepper at 26½c.@27c.; Pimento at 11½c.; Ginger, 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

STARCH—Trade has been slow, yet prices have been quoted about steady. Western Corn at 4⅞c.@5¾c.; Potato quoted at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been in some request, with Virginia quoted at from $50@$60 ₱ ton. Sicily at from $107 50@$110 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered with rather more freedom, and quoted weak at the ruling figures, which, though not altered, may be regarded at the close as more or less nominal. The demand has been moderate, and almost wholly for Refining stock, mainly for Centrifugal. Sales have been reported to-day of 1,491 hhds. and 1,500 bxs., including 1,400 hhds. and 1,500 bxs. Centrifugal, at 8¾c.@9c., 113 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8 5-16c., and 78 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7 9-16c. And last evening, 5,600 bags Pernambuco at 8¼c., and 1,335 bxs. Refining stock at about current quotations. We quote fair Refining (nominally) at 8⅛c.; good do., 8¾c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅛c....No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9⅜c.; Manila, bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugars at 6¾c.@8c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in rather more request, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.; A's at 9¾c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅝c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been quoted firm, with a livelier movement noted; sales equal to 270,000 lbs. inferior to strictly prime at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb....Stearine, held higher, and quiet; prime Western quoted at 15¼c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quoted strong as to price, on fair demand; sales 1,000 half chests Green, 1,000 half chests Japan, and 1,000 half chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—There has been a moderately active inquiry noted for Kentucky Leaf, with a better demand for Seed Leaf, and Spanish product at essentially unchanged prices. Shippers have been operating with less freedom. Holders have been offering desirable stock reservedly. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@25c.; 514 cases 1870 Connecticut Seed Leaf and 18 cases 1873 New-York on private terms; 63 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 13c.; 30 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 6¾c.; 200 cases sundry growths at 10c.@50c., and 500 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 15. A fair demand has been noted for manufactured stock, including Black Work, Common, and Medium, 20c.@23c.; Good and Fine, 25c.@27c.; Bright Work, Common, and Medium, 28c.@30c.; Good and Fine, 38c.@54c.; Negro-head, 38c.@40c. ₱ lb. in bond.

WHISKY—Quoted rather steadier toward the close on, however, a restricted business. Sales reported of 150 bbls. at $1 01; and 50 bbls. Alcohol, at 99½c.

WOOL—Manufacturers have been purchasing supplies of suitable stock with comparative freedom, and, in view of the restricted offerings, holders have shown more confidence, the indications toward the close pointing to a stronger range of values. Domestic Fleece has been most sought after. The restricted offerings of Domestic Pulled have been against active dealings in this description, yet some increase of business has been noted. Texas Wool has been firm, and in good request; California shorn a fair degree of animation; Spring Clip, quoted generally steady; Fall Clip, rather weak and unsettled, owing partly to the unsatisfactory quality of the current offerings. Foreign product has been in demand at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 389,000 lbs. domestic Fleece, in lots, at 48½c.@60c.; 80,000 lbs. Unwashed Stock at 35c.@40c.; 6,500 lbs. Washed at 60c.: 16,000 lbs. Scoured at 47½c.@$1 06½, the latter rate for very choice; 670 pks. and 40,000 lbs. domestic Pulled at 35c.@48c.; 69,000 lbs. Combing, part at 62½c.; 2,000 lbs. Combing Delaine at 64c.; 48 bales Combing Pulled at 48c.@50c.; 10,000 lbs. Australian Combing, 27,000 lbs. Donskoi, 40,000 lbs. Mestiza, 22,000 lbs. Cape Lambs', 3,000 lbs. Colorado, and 5,000 lbs. Lambs' Pulled on private terms; 10 bales Nevada at 35c.; 50 bales and 32,000 lbs. Oregon within the range of 38c.@43c.; 38 bags and 4,000 lbs. Black, part at 22½c.; 17,000 lbs. Oregon Lambs' on private terms; 100 bales and 272,000 lbs. Texas at 22c.@36c.; 315 bales and 155,000 lbs. California Spring at 26c.@35c.; 177 bales and 116,000 lbs. California Fall at 19c.@25½c.; 315 bales Cape, part at 35c., currency, and part in bond at 21½c., gold; 50 bales Smyrna at 16c., gold; 50 bales Russian at 18c.@25c., gold; 140 bales New-Zealand at 48c.@53c.; 90 bales Australian at 51½c.@53c.; and 13,000 lbs. Noils at 34c.@43c. ₱ lb. The London auction sale, which closed on Tuesday last, indicated a decline of 1d. ₱ lb. on the later dealings.

FREIGHTS—A more active movement has been noted in the line of berth freights, since our last, with rates generally quoted stronger, and the offerings of produce consisting mainly of Grain, Flour, Cotton, Lard, and Tallow. The chartering business has been rather tame. Grain and Cotton tonnage has not attracted much attention, and has been quoted weak. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade have been in moderate request at about late figures, mostly for the Continent. Tonnage for the Tobacco and Lumber trades has been less sought after....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,700 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb., 32,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₱ 60 lbs., 150 hhds. Tallow at 31s. 9d. ₱ ton, 500 Oars at ⅜d. ₱ foot, and, by steam, 950 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb, 20 tons Leather at 70s., 10 tuns Sperm-oil at 60s., 600 pks Provisions at 50s.@55s. ₱ ton, with Grain room quoted at 9½d. bid, and 10d. asked ₱ standard bushel; also, two British ships, 1,386 and 1,243 tons, placed on the berth, hence for general cargo. And two ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported on the basis of ½d., though quoted at the close at 15-32d.@½d. ₱ lb. And a British ship, 1,239 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco on private terms....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour (late yesterday,) on private terms, quoted at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted nominally at 10½d.@11d. ₱ bushel; 20 bales Skins at 75s.; 60 tons Greaves at 45s.; 200 bbls. Pork at 6s. ₱ bbl.; 250 bxs. Bacon at 50s.; 950 bags Clover-seed on private terms, quoted at 42s. 6d.@45s., and 100 pks. Grease at 60s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 9½d.; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ₱ bushel; 500 bbls. Apples and 250 bags Seed on private terms; also, a British bark, 755 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 568 tons, (now at Tybee,) with about 3,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s., with Grain tonnage quoted here nominally at 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Also, nine ships, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Havre, an American bark, 542 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl., with option of Dunkirk; and a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1c., closing at 15-16c.@1c. ₱ lb....For Belfast, an American ship, 922 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. ₱ quarter, with Flour sufficient to complete cargo at 3s. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,000 pks. Lard and Bacon, January shipments, on private terms; also, a British bark, 861 tons, with about 6,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ bbl., with option of London....For the Continent, a British bark, 751 tons, with about 4,700 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, 760 tons, hence, with about 4,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d., with option of Hamburg at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,500 tcs. Lard and 150 bxs. Bacon, January shipments, on private terms, quoted at about 46s. 3d.@47s. 6d.; and 100 sides Leather, on private terms....For Rotterdam, 625 pks. Provisions, mainly Lard, 2,000 bxs. Extract Logwood, 20 tons Hides, and 100 bbls. Apples on private terms....For Gibraltar, by sail, 500 cases Petroleum, (to fill up,) reported at 20c. ₱ case....For Genoa, an American schooner, 628 tons, with Kentucky Tobacco, from New-Orleans, at 50s., and back, with Marble, from Leghorn, for this port, on private terms....For the River Platte, (for which some revival of demand is noted,) a British bark, 329 tons, with Lumber from St. Mary's, reported at $18 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 11.—Cotton weak; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 2,289 bales; gross, 2,289 bales; exports coastwise, 1,310 bales; sales, 2,413 bales; stock, 85,938 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 11.—Cotton easier; Middling, 13⅞c., Low Middling, 13½c.@13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 3,820 bales; gross, 3,826 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,157 bales; coastwise, 2,936 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 51,391 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 23,587 bales; gross, 23,593 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,432 bales; to France, 1,825 bales; coastwise, 10,577 bales; sales, 11,500 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 9,831 bales; gross, 10,581 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,605 bales; coastwise, 1,746 bales; sales, 5,600 bales; stock, 165,805 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 54,650 bales; gross, 63,823 bales; exports to Great Britain, 18,600 bales; to France, 5,156 bales; to the Continent, 15,452 bales; to the Channel, 2,568 bales; coastwise, 4,980 bales; sales, 41,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 11.—Cotton—Buyers and sellers apart; Middling, 13 15-16c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 4,302 bales; gross, 4,302 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,350 bales; coastwise, 1,239 bales; sales, 1,755 bales; stock, 102,314 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 28,518 bales; gross, 28,528 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,795 bales; to the Continent, 9,479 bales; coastwise, 9,330 bales; sales, 10,681 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.—Cotton dull; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13⅜c.@13½c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 3,319 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,945 bales; to France, 1,995 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 56,558 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 19,760 bales; gross, 19,860 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,851 bales; to France, 2,933 bales; to the Continent, 828 bales; coastwise, 7,948 bales; sales, 5,500 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 11, 1874.

There was a moderate trade in Beeves on yesterday and to-day, when the arrivals were light. The herds to hand sold at 8c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weights 5 cwt. to 9 cwt.; all of the Beeves on sale were not cleared off when the market closed at noon. Milch Cows were not quoted, neither were smooth quality Veals. Grass Calves sold at $10 50 ₱ head. Sheep sold in small lots at 4⅞c.@7⅜c. ₱ lb.; Lambs at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; Live Hogs at 7c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed on a dull trade at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., a few selected head at 8⅞c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—W. Fitch sold for Riggs & Co. 17 Kentucky Steers from common to fair from 10¼c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for J. C. Bourne 20 choice Kentucky Steers at 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Held for sale on Monday next 60 head of same herd. D. Waixel sold for self & Co. 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 53 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 98 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,530 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 272 Ohio Sheep, weight 32,140 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 257 Sheep, weight 34,780 lbs., at 7⅜c. ₱ lb.; held on sale, 6 cars of Sheep. C. Khan held on sale 220 fine wool Ohio Sheep. P. Kase & Sons sold 249 Ohio Sheep, weight 78 lbs. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 166 Ohio Sheep, weight 90 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 83 Jersey Sheep, weight 108 lbs. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 139 Kentucky Ewes, weight 125 lb. ₱ head, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

At Weehawken Yards—12 cars of Horned Cattle came fresh to hand, and were sold off early in the forenoon, being consigned to Ulery & Cary and to the Westheimer Brothers; chief part of the sales ranged from 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights 6 cwt.@7¾ cwt.; 13 cars of Hogs also arrived consigned direct to slaughterers.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Yards—There were no sales up to noon. Judd & Buckingham held on sale 2 cars of Sheep. P. Lerch held on sale 2 cars of Sheep; at same Hog Yards J. H. Reid sold 161 smooth Ohio Hogs, weight 150 lbs. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—S. McGraw sold 80 Illinois Sheep, weight 6,250 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 12 State Lambs, weight 910 lbs., at 7⅜c. ₱ lb.; 6 State Steers, gross weight 7,430 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₱ lb.; 2 State Yearlings, weight 1,530 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 40 grass Calves at $10 50 ₱ head; 2 dry Cows for $65. Hume & Elliott sold 115 State Sheep, weight 8,030 lbs. at 4⅞c. ₱ lb.; 72 Ohio Sheep, weight 6,310 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 52 Canada Sheep, weight 5,280 lbs. at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 55 Canada Sheep, weight 6,660 lbs. at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 36 Canada Sheep, weight 4,110 lbs. at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 23 Canada Lambs, weight 1,660 lbs. at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 56 Canada Lambs, weight 4,360 lbs. at 7¾c. ₱ lb. W. Baucher sold 29 State Sheep at $3 25 ₱ head. J. Kirby sold 25 Sheep, weight 2,350 lbs. at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 11 Sheep, weight 1,150 lbs. at 6c. ₱ lb.; 116 Lambs, weight 9,180 lbs. at 7½c. ₱ lb.; these three last lots were mixed Canada and State flocks.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day—700 head of Horned Cattle, 3,059 Sheep and Lambs, 3,132 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—6,043 Hogs, 1,240 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day—3,911 Sheep, 7 Cows, 80 Calves.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Weehawken Yards—12 cars of Beeves, 13 cars of Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day only 34 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,497 head, or 441 cars, against 449 cars for same time last week; no sales to-day, and all Cattle remaining unsold were shipped East in first hands. The week just closed was the weakest for common stock that has been known for a long period. Good Cattle, however, sold at high figures. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,800 head, against 13,600 head for the same time last week; the market closed dull; heavy Canada Lambs, $6@$6 50; Canada Sheep, $5@$5 50; Western Sheep, $5@$5 25; the only sales reported were 1,500 head Western Sheep, ranging from 83 lbs. to 87 lbs., at $4 40@$5; State Sheep, averaging 93 lbs., at $4 80. Hogs—Receipts to-day 4,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 25,300 head, against 29,600 head for the same time last week; market slow; Yorkers, $6 50@$7; Heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 50.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Cattle—The market opens sluggish; receipts, 391 car-loads, or 21 more than last week at this time; average quality better; best Butchers' Steers, ranging from 1,300 to 1,350 lbs., bring ¼c.@½c. better prices than last week; ordinary are held at a little better prices, and inferior show a decline. There are some of the finest Christmas Steers in the market ever seen here. Their average weight is between 2,000 lbs. and 2,400 lbs., and they are held at 12½c. ₱ lb. Other fine Steers are held at 9c., with bids at 8c. There were sales at 8½c. Sheep and Lambs—The market was dull at 4c.@6c. for Common to Extra Sheep, and 6c.@7c. for Lambs; some premium Canada stock is held at 7½c.@8c. The receipts are 50 cars to 61 last week. Milch Cows—The demand is good at $40@$80 for Common to Extra.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100; quality better; market more active; prices firmer; medium Steers, $4@$4 40; good to extra choice, $5 20@$7, with a couple of lots of fancy Christmas at $9; Texans sold at $3 25@$4 75; Stockers, $3@$3 75. Live Hogs active and higher; firm; receipts, 18,000; poor to extra, $6 25@$7 50, with most sales of good to choice at $6 75@$7 15; shipments, 6,000. Sheep firm; fairly active; medium to choice, $4@$5 25; shipments, 1,400.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 92¼c.@92½c.; No. 2 Spring, 91½c. cash; 89⅞c., January; 91¼c., February; No. 3 Spring, 84c.; Rejected, 79c. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed nominal at 74½c.@74¾c., cash or December; New, 67c., cash; 67¼c.@67½c., January; New Rejected, 63c.@63¼c. Oats in fair demand and lower; 53½c., cash or January; Rejected, 49c. Barley dull and unchanged. Dressed Hogs scarce at $7 50@$8. Pork opened firm but closed dull at a decline of 20c.@30c. from best prices; sales at $19 60, cash; $20 15 February; $20 50, March. Lard steady at 13⅛c. cash; 13½c., February. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 97c. At the call of the Board in the afternoon, Grain remained steady and unchanged. Pork weak, at $20 10@$20 15, February. Lard weak at $13 40, February. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 68,000 bushels; Corn, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 13¾c. Flour quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 Red Western, $1 23; Red Maryland, $1 15@$1 30; Amber do., $1 33@$1 36; White do., $1 20@$1 35; others unchanged. Corn steady; in good demand; white Southern, 75c.@83c.; Yellow do., 75c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 80c.@85c. Oats quiet but firm; Southern, 65c.@69c.; White Western, 65c.@66c.; mixed do., 64c. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions unsettled; irregular. Mess Pork, $21@$21 50. Bulk Meats nominal; partly-cured Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders scarce at 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Rib Sides in fair supply at 13c.@13¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard, 14c.@14¾c. for Western Steam and Refined. Western Butter firm and unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee firmer; fair to prime Rio cargoes, 17¾c.@19½c. Whisky unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family Extra, $5 25@$6; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 50@$6 25; high grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 21@$1 23; Amber, $1 25½@$1 28; White, $1 38@$1 40. Rye firm. State, $1. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, 81c.@85c.; Mixed Western, 84c.@85c.; White, 81c. Oats more active; White, 67c.@68c.; Mixed, 65c.@66c. Seeds—Clover in good demand at 8½c.@10c. for State and Western; Flax unchanged. Petroleum dull; Refined, 11c.; Crude, in bbls., 8⅛c.; in bulk, 5c. Whisky, $1 02. Butter easy; New-York and Bradford County Choice, 40c.@42c.; prime Western, 35c.@36c.; Choice Western Rolls, 32c.@34c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs easy; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 32c.; Western, 30c.@31c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 15,600 bushels; Oats, 9,100 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 14,400 bushels; Oats, 9,100 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 25@$5 75; Bakers' $5 75@$6 25; Amber, $5 75@$6 25; White, $6@$7. Wheat neglected; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 14@$1 15; do. No. 2 do., $1 05@$1 06; Chicago, No. 2 do., $1 01@$1 02; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 24@$1 26. Corn entirely neglected; no sales reported; new high Mixed quoted at 79c@80c.; old No. 2 Western at 85c. Oats dull; sales of Western, on the track, at 56c.@57c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 34@$1 38; State, $1 30@$1 35. Barley-malt—Canada, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50. Dressed Hogs active at 9c.@9½c. Provisions unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat a fraction higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 09¼@$1 09½; No. 2 Spring, 93c. Corn dull; New, 67c.@68c.; No. 2 Mixed, 70c.@71c.; January, 70¼c.@70½c. Oats a fraction higher; No. 2 at 58c. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 35. Rye lower; No. 2 at $1. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork firmer; held at $20 spot; $19 75 bid; no sales. Bulk Meats nominal. Green Meats nominal; no demand. Bacon—Shoulders for next week sold at 9¾c. Lard quiet at $13, spot; $13 45 February. Live Hogs firmer at $6 50@$7 25; most sales at $6 75@$7. Cattle dull and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 6,000; Cattle, 10,000. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92c.; No. 2, 88⅝c.; January, 89½c.; February, 91. Oats dull and depressed; No. 2, 52½c. Corn dull; nominally lower; No. 2 Mixed, 72½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 97c. Barley easier; closed quiet at $1 28¼@$1 28½; No. 3 do., $1 11. Provisions strong; held higher. Mess Pork held firmly at $19 75, cash; $20 50 February; Prime Mess nominally $17; Extra Prime, $15. Sweet Pickled Hams, 11¼c.@11½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7c., loose; boxed Middles, 10c. Lard, 13¼c.@13½c. Dressed Hogs firmer; in good demand at $8@$8 25. Live Hogs firm at $6 50@$7 25. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Wool dull and steady; stocks unusually light for the season; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 55c.@57c.; Coarse, 50c.@52½c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 48c.@50c.; Medium, 55c.; Coarse, 50c.; Combing, Washed, 60c.@65c.; do., Unwashed, 43c.@45c.; Canada, Combing, 62c.@65c.; Fine, Unwashed, 35c.; Coarse and Medium, Washed, 40c.@42½c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, Washed, 30c.@35c.; do., Unwashed, 23c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, Pulled, 45c.@47c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 43c.@47c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 28c.@30c.; do., Coarse, 22c.@25c.; California, Fine and Medium, 30c.@35c.; do., Coarse, 25c.@35c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; Red, $1 12@$1 14. Corn firm and in fair demand at 73c.@75c. Oats steady at 58c.@62c. Rye firm and scarce at $1 10. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter dull. Pork quiet and firm; held at $20. Lard firm; in fair demand; Steam, 12 15-16c.@13c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c., spot; 7½c., March; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@10c., spot; 10½c., March; Clear Sides, 10⅛c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green Meats firmer; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Hams, 10¾c.@11⅛c. Whisky firm at 97c.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 11.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Corn—Demand light; holders firm at 85c. Oats in fair demand and higher; sales at 69c. Pork unchanged. Lard—Demand light; holders firm at 14½c.@15½c. Bulk Meats—Demand light; holders firm; Sides, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 11.—Flour steady. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; Amber Michigan, $1 09; January, $1 10½; February, $1 13½; No. 2 Red, $1 07¾, cash and December. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; High Mixed, 71¼c.; Old, 77c.; Low Mixed, 70½c.; Old, 75c.; Yellow, 72c. Oats dull and unchanged. Clover-seed, $5 70@$5 75. Dressed Hogs, $8@$8 50 Choice, $8 25@$8 75. Receipts—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales, 1,600 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 36. Corn steady at 92c. for New High Mixed. Barley unchanged; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 50. Corn-meal—$38 for Bolted, $37 for Unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed higher; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 34c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 11.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm and in fair demand at 73c.@75c. Oats, Rye, and Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull and drooping; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky, 97c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 11.—Flour dull and declining at $3@$5 75. Wheat steady at $1 05@$1 15. Corn steady; Ear, 60c.; Shelled, 65c.@67c. Oats, 55c.@57c. Rye nominal at $1. Barley unchanged. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged. Green Meats nominally unchanged. Live Hogs, $6 50@$6 85; receipts, 7,000.

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Extra, $1 15¼@$1 15½; No. 1, $1 12¼@$1 12½; Amber, $1 07½. Corn steady at 75c. Oats in good demand at 55½c. Dressed Hogs, $8@$8 50. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Wheat very dull. Rye steady at 90c.@91c. in the street. Oats quiet, but steady. Corn firmer at 90c.@92c. for Low and High Mixed; sales of 3 cars No. 1 High Mixed at 92c. Barley—Nothing doing. Malt quiet.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 11—12:30 P. M.—Consols, for the account, 92@92⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 24¾.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 91⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 24¾@25.

2 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5⅜ ₱ cent., which is ⅝ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £31,000. Consols, for money, 91⅝@91¾; for the account, 92. Erie Railway Shares, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, and prices have declined a fraction. Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.@7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 66,000 bales, of which 6,000 were taken for export and 3,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 520,000 bales, including 138,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 81,000 bales, including 38,000 bales American. Actual export, 10,000 bales. The stock afloat is 462,000 bales, including 351,000 bales American. Cotton to arrive is 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7 5-16d.; do., do., deliverable December, at 7¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 5-16d.; do., do., shipped January and February, at 7½d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable February and March, at 7½d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 5,000 quarters, of which 4,000 were American. Corn, 39s. ₱ quarter.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7⅜d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 9s. 10d.@10s. 2d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 8s. 7d.@9s. 2d. for Red Western Spring. Peas, 44s. ₱ quarter.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,400 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7¼d.; do.do., shipped January and February, at 7 7-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7⅝d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Lard, 63s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Fine Resin, 17s. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 24s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Tallow, 46s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 9d.@9¼d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 25s. ₱ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Matter of the Committee of Truer; granted.

By Judge Davis.

Roosevelt Hospital vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Dunker vs. Ridder; there is nothing in these papers to entitle the party to a new trial; motion denied. Memorandum.

Mansell vs. Thompson et al.; motion granted.

New-York, Northern and Ogdensburg Railroad Company vs. Guest; motion granted.

Matter of Berg et al.; order granted.

Matter of Moscher; reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Rosenthal vs. Winder et al.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of motion and of assessment of damages, answer to be served within five days; short notice of trial to be taken; judgment to stand as security.

Welsh vs. German American Bank; motion granted.

By Judge Speir.

Gould vs. Moore et al.; case settled, and motion for a new trial denied.

Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., et al.; motion denied, with costs.

McMicken vs. Lawrence; case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

McIntyre vs. McIntyre; motion denied.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Jenkins vs. Heclit; five per cent. allowed to the defendant as allowance for his costs on the amount claimed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 36.—*Littlefield, et al.* vs. *Perry, Trustee.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York. This was a bill to restrain the appellants from manufacturing and vending certain coal stoves, to which the appellees claimed the exclusive right, within the States of New-York and Connecticut. The court below found for the plaintiffs, and it is here insisted that they could not maintain their action, because they were only licensees of the patent, and had no such interest in the patent as would enable them to plead its provisions, and it is argued that to maintain an action for infringement the plaintiff must be the patentee or assignee of the entire invention, or of an individual interest therein, (in which case he must join with the other tenants in common,) or he must be the grantee of an exclusive sectional interest in the entire patent, to the exclusion of the patentee himself, for a specified portion of the country. E. R. Hoar for appellants; E. W. Stoughton and J. H. Reynolds for appellees.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—In the Court of Appeals, Friday, Dec. 11, 1874.

No. 64½.—Helen M. Filer, respondent, vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company, appellant; argued by A. P. Laning, of counsel for appellant, and by J. H. Martindale, for respondents.

No. 101.—Fletcher M. Thrasher, respondent, vs. Elvina Bentley, appellant; argued by J. M. Dunning, of counsel for appellant, and by George W. Miller, for respondent.

No. 88.—Louisa Rolhner, appellant, vs. The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, respondents; by consent of court goes over to Dec. 17.

No. 122.—Edward J. King, respondent, vs. Samuel T. Knapp et al., appellants; argued by T. Darlington, of counsel for appellants, and by John E. Parsons, for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Monday, Dec. 14, at 10 A. M.

THE AGE OF SUICIDE.

The London *Medical Record* says: "The influence of age upon suicide is a study of more than speculative interest, on account of its practical bearings, and of the ease and precision with which it can be demonstrated. By age is meant the critical periods of life. These periods having many components besides the mere fact of years, it is apparent that what we have to examine is a many-sided phenomenon, including together with it the advance in life, the workings of physiological, mental, and sociological causes. It has been lately examined by Dr. O'Dea, and it appears that the maximum of suicides of both sexes occurs between the ages of twenty-five and fifty-five. Previous to the twenty-fifth year there is a sudden increase from two suicides between the ages of five and ten, to 136 between 20 and 55. After 55 the tendency to suicide declines, but more gradually than it rose, except at 65, where the number increases from 81 to 83—a rise so slight, however, as to be little worth considering. There are, therefore, three suicidal periods in life: those of organic and mental growth, of organic and mental completion, and of organic and mental decline. In the first the chart shows 80; in the second, 42, and in the third, 311. Comparing the periods in round numbers, it may be said that they are as one for childhood and adolesence to 12 for adult life, and to four for the years of bodily and mental decay. The influence of sex and its attendant circumstances upon suicides at the different periods of life is shown upon the charts. With females, as among males, there is a sudden and abrupt rise until the 25th year is reached. This rise is continued to the 35th year, at which the maximum of suicides occurs among women. The period from the 25th to the 35th year corresponds to that of the greatest pressure from domestic troubles and responsibilities, and also with the greatest activity of the maternal functions. The line thence descends abruptly to the forty-fifth year, whence it rises to the fiftieth, the critical period of mature female life, and then goes down, down, until it reaches the level from which it started. There are, therefore, two culminating points, and while the line on the male chart is undulating and sustained, that on the female chart is vertical and abrupt. The lower of the male culminating points is the higher of the female, and, contrariwise, the lower of the female is the higher of the male. These charts do not show the relative frequency of suicides among the two sexes. The ratio of suicides to population in the United States is (for the period covered by the last decennial census) 25 to 100,000 among males, and 3 to 100,000 among females. The only periods at which suicides are nearly equal for both sexes is from fifteen to twenty years, during which the number of boy-suicides was 34, of girl-suicides, 32. After this the number of suicides among males is much greater than among females.

ELECTRICITY FOR LIGHT-HOUSES.

An important extension of the application of electricity as an illuminating agent is, the London *Athenæum* understands, about to be made by the Trinity Board. The two light-houses on the Lizard Point are to be fitted with the requisite apparatus for the production of the electric light. The penetrating power of this light will be of the utmost value at this, the first point of land made by homeward bound ships.

THE HAYDEN EXPEDITION.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON'S WORK.

THE LAST DIVISION OUT OF THE FIELD—INTERESTING RESULTS—THE WHITE RIVER COUNTRY—THE WONDERFUL LAVA BEDS AND LAKES—A GREEN LAND OVER THE RANGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Colorado, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1874.

The last of the Hayden party is now out of the field, and the great work of the season at an end. Mr. A. R. Marvine, in charge of the fourth division of the survey, has just reached Denver, himself and assistants bearing evidence of the exposure, fatigues, and risks of their four months' explorations. The following composed the party: A. R. Marvine, Geologist; S. B. Ladd, Topographer; Louis Chauvenet, Assistant Topographer; M. L. Ward, Meteorological Observer at White River Agency; W. S. Holman, Meteorological Observer with the party; E. A. Barber, Botanist and Collector; W. Williams, General Assistant; Shep. Madera, Packer; W. Phelps, Assistant Packer; George Bowline, Cook; Harry Yount, Hunter.

THE FIELD OF EXPLORATION.

This was known as the Middle Park division of the survey, and their work has been to supplement that of last year, extending their examination from the west portion of the Middle Park to the 108th meridian, comprising a strip of country about sixty miles wide, bounded on the north by the Bear River, south by the Eagle and Grand, and traversed by the White River, to whose sources, valleys, and cañons the season's explorations have been mostly confined. In an interview with Mr. Marvine I have been enabled to gain some important facts regarding the experiences, discoveries, and general results of their season's labors in a hitherto almost unexplored region.

START OF THE EXPEDITION.

They set out from Denver, fully equipped and provisioned, on the 23d of July, striking up the mountains and through Berthoud's Pass to the Hot Sulphur Springs of Middle Park. Here the party separated, one portion proceeding up the Grand River, and the other over Willow Creek Pass into the North Park. They reunited in the extreme south-east corner of North Park, and proceeded to the White River Indian Agency, which was made a kind of base of operations. At this place they met Douglas and other Ute chiefs, who, through the interpreter at the agency, took pains to inquire into the objects of their visit, and to give information as to the best routes and trails into all that region. The Indians are very friendly, but do not permit gold hunters to go into their country. Douglas says the whites may hunt for gold in the Snake River region, but must keep away from the Bear River. The Utes, though frequently camped near the exploring party, never offered to molest any one, nor to steal

THE HEAD OF THE WHITE RIVER.

The most interesting section visited was the high mesa lying about the head of the White River. This mesa is nearly 1,000 miles in extent, and has an average altitude of about 12,000 feet. A large portion of it is an immense lava-bed, with innumerable lakes scattered over its whole extent. There are no streams, but below the bluffs the sources of streams will suddenly appear, as do the White and Bear Rivers, with a full volume of water, produced probably by the drippings from these lakes seeping their way through the porous formations and breaking out hundreds of feet below in springs and flowing streams. The influence of these lava-beds upon the climate of this section is very marked. The party reached the mesa about the middle of September. It was almost enveloped in clouds. There were about four inches of snow, and the thermometer down to 6°. The clouds lay on the mesa for weeks, while most of the time it was clear in the valley below. This high lava mesa, lying about the head waters of the White River, descends to the east in precipitous, sweeping slopes to the flats in Egeria Park, and forms a low divide between the sources of the Bear and Grand Rivers. It is in this relatively depressed region that Gore's Pass enters, and through which the old Berthoud Salt Lake wagon road, via Middle Park and the present road to the proposed Bear River settlements, passes. To the west, in the high divide between the White and Grand, the great lava plateau gradually falls and becomes well timbered, chiefly with spruce, the lava top ceases, and is replaced by the sedimentary rocks rising from beneath it. For many miles this high divide between the White and Grand is floored with a bed of massive limestone of lower carboniferous age, its surface bearing the impress of a glaciation which has left it scattered with many lakes, and on which the forest has grown in very picturesque disposition. The many intersecting cañons cut first through the massive limestone, which usually forms an almost impassable palisade about them, then cut deeper into a series of hard silicious sandstones, while the larger cañons often penetrate into the very granite on which all the sedimentories throughout the country rest. To the north, the rocks which mantle over this high plateau dip downward and disappear below the formations of White and Bear Rivers. To the west they also descend and become covered with the same higher formations which thus sweep around the south-west to the Grand, while to the latter the descent of the plateau is likewise accomplished by the downward sweep of the rocks composing its surface, and through which for some miles the Grand has cut a considerable cañon. Thus to the west the plateau gradually decends, the softer beds retain less evidences of glaciation, the lakes disappearing, while cotton-woods more and more replace the spruce growth. Far less rain also appears to fall than about the higher mass at the east. In the valley of the Grand the series of variegated and highly colored rocks which its greater erosion has revealed, are bent into an intricate series of interesting folds, which, by the contorted position impressed upon the beds, often heighten the remarkable color-contrasts presented by the rocks themselves, and which is concealed by the sparse vegetation only enough to have the latter sometimes enter as a still further contrasting factor in the scene. The dreary sage occupies the flatter slopes, while the stunted and tangled cedar and juniper, and the low pinon are scattered upon the slopes for fifteen hundred feet above the river level. To the south-east and south, this broken, hilly region gradually gives way to the great slopes frowned upon by the wonderfully commanding and impressive mountains which terminate the great groups at the south, such as Mount Powell, the Mount of the Holy Cross, and Sopir's Peak.

THE MINERALS.

In all the region north of the Eagle and Grand the precious minerals occur only along the belt of the granitic rocks forming the Park range, and possibly in the same rocks, where exposed by the deeper cutting cañons of the south forks of the White and tributaries of the Grand flowing from the high mesa. Throughout the rest of the region examined only gypsum and coal will probably be found, the former near the lower horizons of the sedimentary series, the latter below the rocks of cretaceous age, and mostly to the north and west, and none along the Eagle nor the Grand for many miles below the mouth of the former.

A FERTILE COUNTRY—THE UTE INDIANS.

The White River country constitutes the Ute Indian reservation in Colorado, and is described by Mr. Marvine's party as a grand hunting ground, with fat wild game in abundance, plenty of water and timber, and large areas of fertile soil, affording ample opportunity for the Indians to raise grain and vegetables and to pursue and reap the fruits of the various industries should they seem so disposed. It is a kind of elysium, constituting the best portion of Colorado west of the Park range. The Utes, however, do not seem to fully appreciate this home of theirs, and about the only time any numbers of them can be found anywhere within the boundaries of this reservation is at annuity or ration-drawing time, when they swarm up to the agency with surprising regularity. Though afforded every opportunity and the implements for farming, gardening, and various manufactures, they do not seem to take kindly to work. During October, when the Marvine party were at the agency, the most of the chiefs, warriors, and braves were down on the Republican enjoying their annual buffalo hunt. The fact that they had captured a large number of horses from the Sioux a few weeks ago got noised about, and the camp of squaws and papooses up near the agency were keeping up a series of unearthly pow-wows at last accounts in honor of the event.

ROUGH WEATHER AND ROUGHER TRAVELING.

Leaving the White River Indian Agency early in October a party was left at the junction of the Eagle and Grand Rivers to obtain there a prolonged series of barometric readings, and serve as a subordinate meteorological station, to which to refer the observations made in this portion of the district. The party had hardly started upon their explorations of the Upper Grand and Eagle countries when storms of sleet and snow set in to impede and almost imperil their march. Besides the deep snow the clouds hung constantly about the topographic points requiring delays and reascents to "hit off" good weather. In approaching the Powell group the masses of snow among the fallen timbers, the cold clouds always overhanging the range, the daily storms, and biting winds, with the thermometer almost to zero night after night, compelled an abandonment of the work in that direction. The party then turned down the Eagle. Down the Grand much the same difficulties were in the way. The snow obscured the trails which were the only guides in crossing the cañons from the mesa, and deflected by the latter, the party again found itself upon the mesa and among the clouds of driving snow. Though two weeks before, as found by a member of the division in crossing to the agency for the mail, the snow, for fifteen miles, was "belly deep" to a horse, yet three days of clear weather might have carried the party across it to the White. But the blinding storm shut out the view ahead, and with danger of being led hither and thither by unseen cañons, and of loss of animals from the long absence of food, the party were obliged to again turn back and take the long, tedious march around the mesa and down the Bear.

PRIVATIONS.

The members of the survey feel keenly the disappointment that prevented their finishing up the work which they had set out to do. Had the storms held off they would have carried their explorations to the 108th meridian, leaving the lower White and Bear Rivers to the Utah borders for next year's surveys. It cannot be questioned, however, that what they did accomplish was in the face of great odds. At one time they were two weeks without anything to eat but bread and game, and they owed the latter to the good fortune which led the famous plains hunter, Harry Yount, of Cheyenne, to accompany them. He succeeded in bagging supplies of fat mountain sheep, (which abounded on the mesa,) cinnamon bear, and other game. The party have among their trophies the skin of a fine grizzly killed in camp. At one time the hunter of the party started up seven cinnamon bears and secured them all.

CLOSING OF THE WORK.

The country in Elyria Park, east of the lava beds, abounded in a great variety of beautiful wild flowers and raspberries of rich flavor. The botanist of the party secured a large and rare collection. The observations made by the meteorologist will be of great interest. The party in charge at the forks of the Eagle and Grand will continue to take readings, and the White River Agency was made a permanent meteorological station. Between the forks of the Eagle and Grand there were found immense beds of gypsum. Down the White River, near the 108th meridian, excellent coal began to appear, with the promise of much beyond. Stopping the season's work here, with all the important results accomplished it would seem that the party were on the borders of a yet more wonderful region. It is known that down the White River, near the Utah borders, are those great beds of asphaltum of which so much has been hinted by the Indians, and which one or two explorers in that region have pronounced marvelous; and then the country to the north abounds in wonderful fossils, petrefactions, remains of extinct animals, and so great are the expectations regarding the section that some claim it to be the theatre for the next grand diamond hunt.

But leaving their work, driven from the field by the fierce Wintry storms that now envelop that country, the party hastily gathered up the proceeds of their Summer's work, and striking directly north, via the Snake River settlements to Rawlins' Station, on the Union Pacific, hurried to Denver where they disbanded, expecting in a few days to reunite at Washington, where several of the party will spend the balance of the Winter working up the results of the season's work, and assisting Prof. Hayden and his other associates in preparing for the press the volumes of Colorado explorations for 1874.

LADY FRANKLIN AND THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The *Dundee Advertiser* announces on authority that the reward of £2,000 offered some years ago by Lady Franklin for the recovery of the official records of her husband's expedition still holds, and that over and above she will be prepared to remunerate any one who may succeed in recovering them for any outlay to which his research may put him.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Dec. 11, were two legal sales, as follows:

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold a two-and-half-story brick house, with lot, 21.10 by 63.6, on West Nineteenth street, north side, 287.6 feet east of Ninth avenue, for $8,400, to Charles F. Wade, plaintiff in the legal action. The legal sale by the firm of a house and lot on West Thirty-fourth street, east of Tenth avenue, was adjourned to the 29th inst.

J. Thomas Stearns, under a court order similar to the above, F. G. Salmon, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 100, on Washington avenue, east side, known as lot No. 780 on a map of Melrose street, Twenty-third Ward, for $2,835, and one lot, 20 by 120 by 18 by 8 by 130, Westchester Railroad avenue, north side, 20 feet west of Passage avenue, known as lot No. 730 on a map of East Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $3,286. Both lots were bought by the City of New-York, one of the defendants in the foreclosure suit.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

Only two auctions are noticed for to-day, namely: By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward J. Shandley Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 46 by 106, on Benson street, south side, 229.3 feet east of Morris avenue, Melrose South, Twenty-third Ward.

By Blackwell & Utley, at Sing Sing, Westchester County, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, Supreme Court Receiver's sale, Charles W. Nassau, Esq., Referee, of the factory, with plot of land 173 by 87 by 113 by 116, the property of the Van Anden File Company.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 2½-story brick house and lot, West 19th st., n. s., 287 ft. e. of 9th av.; lot 21.10x63.6	$8,400

By J. Thomas Stearns.

1 lot, Washington av., e. s., known as lot No. 780, map of Melrose South, Twenty-third Ward, 25x100	2,835
1 lot, Westchester Railroad av., known as lot No. 730, map of East Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, 20x120x18x8x130	3,286

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 10.

Sheriff st., n. w. s., 60 ft. n. e. of Stanton st., 20x75; Stanton st., n. w. corner Sheriff st., 18.9x60; Max and Moses Ottinger to Rebecca, wife of Joseph Hirsch	20,000
39th st., s. s., 448.11 ft. e. of 8th av., 20.1x98.9; 39th st., s. s., 448.5 ft. e. of 8th av., 0.6x98.9; Rachel, wife of Louis Cashberg, to Simon Whitnack	18,000
44th st., No. 3 East, 27x100.5; Charles Duggin to Christina, wife of John B. Dutcher	64,000
44th st., No. 5 East, n. s., 27x100.5; C. Duggin to W. H. Vanderbilt	64,000
44th st., s. s., 221 ft. e. of 5th av., 27x100.5; C. Duggin to B. Blakeman	69,000
44th st., No. 11 East, n. s., 27x100.5; C. Duggin to C. C. Reed	70,000
57th st., n. s., 268 ft. w. of 5th av., 32x100.5; C. Meyer to W. Sloane	125,000
62d st., n. s., 179 ft. w. of 1st av., 17x100.5, foreclosure: T. Boese, Referee, to C. H. Redman	7,000
112th st., s. s., 95 ft. e. 3d av., 60x100.10; Joseph B. Blew and John P. Kimmey to John J. Maskell and Catharine Meighan	9,000
112th st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.10; John J. Maskell and Catharine, wife of John Meighan, to William C. Traphagen	6,000
112th st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.10; John J. Maskell to Catharine Meighan	6,000
112th st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.10; Catharine, wife of John Meighan, to John J. Maskell	6,000
117th st., s. s., 275.7 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.5x100.11; Joseph T. Brown to George E. Spencer	10,000
Same property, G. E. Spencer to Jane C., wife of J. T. Brown	10,000
131st st., s. s., 212.6 ft. w. of 4th av., 17x99.11; Urcilla, wife of T. Mackellar, to Mary Elizabeth, wife of Ami Vores	15,000
136th st., s. s., 216 ft. e. of Alexander av., 0.6x100, Morrisania; Gardner Landon, Jr., to Julia C., wife of James S. Ostrander	nom.
136th st., s. s., 196.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 20x100, Morrisania; Julia C., wife of James S. Ostrander to L. DeGroff	6,560
10th av., s. w. corner 26th st., 24.8x72 ft.; J. Reynolds to P. Wade	14,750
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.	
6th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x79, Otto Waeterling to Henry Waeterling	$12,000
45th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.4; A. Beiser to J. Beiser	2,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Bowery, No. 183, three upper lofts, 3 5-12 years, per year	$2,250
Bridge st., Nos. 9 and 11, 6 5-12 years, per year	3,500
46th st., n. s., 245 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5, 19½ years, per year	360
John J. Astor to James Blackhurst, 47th st., No. 109, West, 4 years, per year	2,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A Prominent Business Corner

ON FIFTH AVENUE,

BELOW 23D ST.

52x100 feet.

For sale by

C. C. PINCKNEY,

NO. 82 BROADWAY.

CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Executors of the estate of Schureman Halsted, deceased, offer at private sale, the premises on south-west corner of Broadway and 21st st., consisting of nearly four full lots forming an L, with a frontage of 48 feet on Broadway, and 128 feet on 21st st. On the Broadway lots is a handsome and substantial five-story brick building, suitable for any first-class business, and on the rear lots a livery stable. Present leases expire next May. The property can readily be rented to pay a good percentage on price asked, to say nothing of prospective value. SAYRE & HALSTED, No. 162 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

2542 TO 14744.

Why have you not written as you promised? Write at once. Very anxious.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, of ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS, FOR STREETS, AVENUES, AND PARK OPENINGS, WIDENINGS, AND EXTENSIONS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF ARREARS, Sept. 1, 1874.

Under the direction of ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act, entitled an act for the Collection of Taxes, Assessments, and Croton Water Rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments for streets, avenues, and park openings, widenings, and extensions, confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1871, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due, and remaining unpaid, to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment, with the charges of this notice and advertisement. And if default shall be made in such payment, such lands and tenements will be sold at public action at the New County Court-house in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessment so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon, as aforesaid, to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other costs and charges accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale, shall be sold. And notice is hereby further given, that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property assessed, and on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

Important announcement to

INVESTORS, CAPITALISTS, AND SPECULATORS.

Absolute, positive, and peremptory Auction Sale.

COME, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED, ON

TUESDAY, DEC. 15, at 12 o'clock, in the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

120 ELEGANT LOTS,

(Unsurpassed by any in Brooklyn) on the

GRAND EASTERN PARK WAY,

(Sackett st. boulevard,) between

BEDFORD AV. AND PROSPECT PARK.

Also, lots on Union and Degraw sts.,

BEDFORD AV. CORNERS, &c.

Terms easy. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, No. 21 Park row, and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York, and No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.

K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE EXTRA WIDE STORES, WITH basements, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st., near Howard st.; marble front building; each store about 38x100 feet; can be rented together or separately on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.

BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix,
d12-law6mSa* of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.

JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
o15-law6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.

CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE,
JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, } Executors.
jy4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.

JOHN H. BLOODGOOD,
WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD,
jy4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.

WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.

SARA B. S. HEENAN,
jy11-law6mS Administratrix.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEMUEL G. BIGLOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 25th day of November, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Lemuel G. Biglow, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

B. Y. PIPPEY, Assignee,
n28-law3wS* No. 128 Church st., New-York City.

NO. 4,928.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK MAHER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 23d day of November, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Patrick Maher, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.

d5-law3wS* WM. H. ADAMS, JR., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM CLARK, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

d5-law3wS

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES WELDON, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

d5-law3wS* E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER, either as special or general, with a capital of $100,000, to engage in the Hide and Leather, and Tanning Business, with practical men who have capital insufficient for the purpose. For an interview, address TANNER, Box No. 136 Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Services Sunday, Dec. 13.

DR. THOMSON'S BIBLE CLASS, 3 o'clock P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING at 6:30 o'clock, evening.

SERVICE OF SONG, 6:30 o'clock, followed by a short address to young men by Mr. THOMAS WHITWELL, of Stockton on Tees, England.

Meetings for young men are held Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock.

Up-town Daily Union Prayer-meeting in the lecture-room at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Leaders as follows:

MONDAY, Rev. Chas. T. Collins.
TUESDAY, Rev. Chas. H. Payson.
WEDNESDAY, Rev. R. S. Macarthur.
THURSDAY, Rev. S. L. Hamilton.
FRIDAY, Rev. Dr. Chapman.
SATURDAY, (in Parlors,) Rev. Geo. S. Chambers.

A GRAND OLD FOLKS' CONCERT

Will be given

in the Washington Square M. E. Church, 4th st., near 6th av.,

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock.

The following artists will assist:

Miss Maria Brainard, Soprano.
Miss Hattie Gillette, Soprano.
Miss Anna Bulkley, Contralto.
Mr. Arthur Hills, Tenor.
Mr. Jules Lumbard, Basso.
Mr. Alfred Schauffler.
Mr. Edward Mollenhauer, Violinist.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.

A GRAND CONCERT BY THE CHILDREN OF the FIVE POINTS MISSION, under the direction of Mrs. WM. P. CORBIT, will be given at STEINWAY HALL on MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 8 P. M. Music also by GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. Bishop SIMPSON will preside.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; for sale at No. 805 Broadway; at Gurley's, No. 312 4th av., and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway.

A "SPIRITUAL FIRE TEST."—MARY E. SUYdam, of Chicago, puts her hands, arms, and face into the blaze of a kerosene oil lamp; also takes live coals into her mouth while under spirit control and protection, on Sunday evening, directly after the lectures, about 8:30. Admission, 50c. Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M., all at 1,195 Broadway, near 29th st. Ladies' Fair on 22d inst.

A JUBILEE MEETING, COMMEMORATing the fiftieth year of the American Tract Society, will be held in the Brick Church, 5th av. and 37th st., on the 13th inst., at 7:30 P. M. Hon. William E. Dodge will preside. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Drs. S. H. Tyng, A. H. Clapp, S. I. Prime, and J. O. Murray; also, from Rev. D. Bliss, D. D., President of the Protestant College, Beirut Syria.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—The Praying Band, Mr. Samuel Halstead leader, will worship in the Allen Street M. E. Church to-morrow (Sunday), Dec. 13, and conduct the services the entire day, at 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. A kind and cordial welcome to all.

AT DE GARMO HALL, NO. 82 5TH AV., corner 14th st.—Sunday at 10:30, "Restoration of the Bible Sabbath;" Lucien S. Crandall, Rev. Lucius Crandall, and Rev. E. R. Swackhamer; 2:30, "Mission of the Church of Humanity;" several speakers; 7:15, Madox, of Maine, Salbene, and Carsy—"How to Feed, Clothe, and Shelter the People."

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Service on Sunday as usual, preaching by Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, D. D., morning and evening, at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Also lecture on Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Young people's meeting Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st., preaching by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, services commencing Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

ABBOTT—REV. WM. P., PASTOR OF WASHINGton Square M. E. Church, will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Communion at 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH av. and 20th st.—Sunday, Dec. 13, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 in the school-room.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Usual services on Sunday at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st.—Preaching Dec. 13th by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 2:30 o'clock.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASsociation.—The next meeting will be held in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., on Monday evening, Dec. 14, at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by Prof. W. M. Thomson, M. D., leader of Bible Class Young Men's Christian Association, on "New Testament Teaching," and by Rev. Halsey W. Knapp on "Religion in the School."

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, DOWNING and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Morning subject: "True Glory of Christian Manhood." Evening, a sermon to the young.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

57th st., near 8th av.

Rev. James M. Pullman, Pastor.

Sunday morning at 11,
"Religion, the Higher Education."
Sunday evening at 7:45,
"Eternal Life and Eternal Death."

Matt., xxv., 46: "And these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into eternal life."

John, xvii., 3: "And this is life eternal, that they might know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent."

John, iii., 19: "And this is the condemnation that light is come into the world, and men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil."

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. Church, 7th av., corner 54th st.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school, 2:30 P. M. The first of a series of evening sermons to men, by the Collegiate Pastors, will be delivered this Sabbath evening, Dec. 13, by Talbot W. Chambers, D. D. Subject, "The Important Question." Dr. James Ludlow will preach Dec. 20, and Dr. William Ormiston Jan. 10, 1875.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway.—The sixth of a series of Sabbath evening sermons to young people will be preached on Sunday by Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., services commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. Wilson.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORNER Madison av. and 35th st.—Sunday, Dec. 13, morning service, 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service, 3:30 o'clock. Rev. T. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Wm. P. Pearce, minister in charge, in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D.D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner of Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 13th inst. Services at 11 A. M and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st. between 6th and 7th avs. Service Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon—"Christ's Second Coming, the Blessing, not the Destruction of the World."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY, THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., between Broadway and 8th av.—Sunday, Dec. 13, 10:45 A. M., high celebration and anniversary sermon; 4 P. M., Vespers; 8 P. M., compline and sermon by Rev. H. B. Hitchings.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BEtween 13th and 14th sts.—Rev. W. H. Boole, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and Rev. F. Bottome, D. D., at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, (Free Episcopal), 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER Madison av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services, morning 10:30, evening 7:30. All cordially invited.

CITY MISSIONS, COOPER UNION.—REV. DR. William Adams will preach in the hall of the Cooper Union, to-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, M. S. Terry, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"The Wondrous Cross." Evening—"The Wondrous Crown."

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Madison av. and 47th st.

Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.

Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

The Rector will preach morning and evening. All cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 13th inst., holy communion 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon, 10:30 A. M.; children's service and catechising, 3:30 P. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 P. M.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st., Rev. J. M. Y. Smith, Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday next at 10:30 and 7:30, by Rev. John T. James. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30. Morning—Holiness meeting at 9. "Whosoever will" may come.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., bet. 7th and 8th aves.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. L. H. King, D. D., and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. John Wesley Ackerly. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Cordial invitation. Lord's Supper at 3:30 P. M.

GREEK CATHOLIC CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service in the English language Sunday at 10:30. The chapel is open to the public.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITtle Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, N. Y.—Sunday-school, 2:30; prayer-meeting Tuesday evening, 7:30; day-school, 9 to 3 o'clock. Open to visitors daily. The large number of children connected with this Mission look to their numerous friends, who, at Christmas time, make it a season of joy and rejoicing by their liberal donations of useful and pleasing articles. Goods called for on being notified. Cash contributions can be sent to WM. PHELPS, Treasurer, Post Office Box No. 4,512.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. D. Fulton will preach next Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Ministry and Laity, Their Distinctive Work." And in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"Does the Doctrine of Universalism Satisfy Universalists?"

HE IS SURELY COMING!—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Some of the Signs which Prove Christ's Coming to be Very Near."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

INSTALLATION SERVICES—WEST 23D ST. Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., will be installed as pastor on Sunday evening next; sermon by Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D.; addresses by Rev. Drs. McLean and M. H. Hutton. Services at 7:30 P. M.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. J. Lees, and evening at 7:30 o'clock by Pastor, Rev. Fletcher Hamblin. Evening—Subject, "Resurrection of the Body." Prayer-meeting 6 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Missionary-meeting at 2 P. M., to be addressed by eminent speakers. All are cordially invited.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. W. T. Meloy, of Cadiz, Ohio, will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

J. SPENCER KENNARD, PILGRIM BAPTIST Church, 33d st., West of 8th av.—Morning, "God's Way of Salvation." Evening, "The Moment After." Strangers welcome.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Dawning Light."

Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE "PRIMARY" class meets this day at 3 o'clock, in Young Men's Christian Association Building. The "Superintendent's" class next Tuesday at 4 o'clock, in Fulton Street Prayer-meeting Chapel. The "Normal" class resumed early in January.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Catherine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millan.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning subject—"The Cross and the Cup." Evening subject—"Christians the Light of the World." Young people's meeting at 7 o'clock.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for Morning—"Relation of Baptized Children to the Church."

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., RECTOR OF Trinity Parish, will preach in

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL,

39th st., corner 7th av., on Sunday evening, Dec. 13. The Sunday services at the chapel are 7, 9, and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.

Every seat is free.

REV. DR. EVARTS, OF CHICAGO, WILL preach in the Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., south side, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

REV. CYRUS DIXON, D. D., SECRETARY OF Home Mission Board, will preach to-morrow in the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs. at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers and neighbors are earnestly and cordially invited.

REV. DAVID INGLIS, D. D., AND PROF. HOmer B. Sprague will address the Sunday-school teachers of Brooklyn in the Hanson Place M. E. Church next Monday evening. Solos by Mrs. Sanger. Other interesting exercises.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF Seventh Street M. E. Church, near Cooper Institute, will preach Sabbath morning on "The Sinners' Lament at the Judgment," and in the evening on "The Eternity of Future Punishment." All seats free.

REV. J. W. BARNHART WILL PREACH IN Old Forsyth Street M. E. Church, near Division st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., WILL PREACH at 11 A. M., and S. D. Alexander, D. D., at 3:30 P. M., at the Madison Avenue Church, corner of 57th st.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Fifty-third st., between Broadway and Eighth ave., REV. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.

Preaching by the Pastor at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Praise session of the Sabbath-school at 10 A. M. Session for study and review at 2:30 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH,

near 2d av.

Rev. W. H. Boole, on

Sunday evening, 7:30.

Subject: "From Midnight to Midday."

Rev. F. Bottome, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M. All seats free.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Dr. Crook; morning subject—"Christ Wounded for Our Transgressions;" evening—"Moses' Choice;" Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock; special revival services on Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9; litany and celebration (choral) at 10:30. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 7:30 o'clock. The Rector will preach.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS AT COLLEGE Hall, 23d st. and 2d av.—Sunday at 3, and Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Sunday, Dec. 13, Elder J. B. Cook will preach. Subject—"The Sure Word Confirmed by Facts."

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow (Sunday) by Elder William Stuart at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. on subjects connected with the "Second Coming of Christ, and a future Life by a Resurrection from the Dead."

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.)—Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector. Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.; free seats; Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M.—other days at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., NEAR 6th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. F. McClelland, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. A welcome to all.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.,

REV. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.

Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Morning subject:
"SHOW YOUR COLORS."
Evening subject:
"WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?"

Baptising at close of evening service.
Young men and strangers are specially invited.

THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, IN 1686-7, received a series of letters from Rev. Robert Ratcliffe, who had been sent to Boston, Mass., for the purpose of establishing the English Church there. These letters have remained unpublished hitherto, although they contain interesting and important matters of history connected with the Church and the Commonwealth of those early days.

The first of this series of letters is published in the December number of the SAINT CHRYSOSTOM'S MAGAZINE, now ready and for sale by all booksellers, or may be ordered through the American News Company.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, west of 8th av., Rev. Isaac Riley, Pastor. Divine service in this church to-morrow, Dec. 13, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the morning the Pastor will preach on "Why We Believe Infants are Saved," and in the evening will continue the subject of the "Pilgrim's Progress."

TEMPERANCE QUESTION.—REV. J. F. McClelland, Pastor of St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., by special request, will preach, on Sunday evening, a sermon on the above subject, previously delivered before the District Conference at Peekskill. All are welcome.

THE DEDICATION OF THE MORNING Star Union Mission Chapel, 26th st. near 7th av., will take place Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. Rev. Drs. Anderson, Deems, Hastings, Pullman, Mingins, J. M. King, and others are to assist in the services.

THE PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 73d st.—The Pastor, Dr. Alexander, will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and Rev. H. D. Ganse in the evening, at 7:45 o'clock.

"THE UNKNOWN GOD," WILL BE THE subject for evening's discourse in Allen Street Presbyterian Church. Morning service usual time. Seats free to all. Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.

THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY HAS removed to 50th st., east of 3d av. Sunday services 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school 2:30 P. M.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, (between 6th and 7th avs.)—Preaching to-morrow (Sabbath) at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect. Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. George D. Mathews will preach here to-morrow forenoon at 10:30 o'clock, and evening at 7:45 o'clock.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WEDNESDAY NIGHT, THE TOP OF A GOLD sleeve-button; open work and platinum dots. Liberal reward will be paid. H. B. D., No. 1,392 Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA	WED., Dec. 16	JAVA	WED., Dec. 30
*RUSSIA	WED., Dec. 23	PARTHIA	WED., Jan. 6

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	Saturday, Dec. 12
PEREIRE	Saturday, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT	Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE	Saturday, Jan. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125......Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Spain	Sat. Dec. 12, 7:30 A. M.	Erin	Saturday, Dec. 26
Helvetia	Saturday, Dec. 19	The Queen	Saturday, Jan. 2

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE .... — —

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA	Dec. 17	INDIANA	Jan. 14
ILLINOIS	Dec. 24	*ABBOTSFORD	Jan. 21
*KENILWORT	Jan. 7	OHIO	Jan. 28

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Saturday, Dec. 12.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

VINDICATOR, Capt. MORTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CLARIBEL .... Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARICABO
ANDES .... Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS .... Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA .... Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Dec. 17
CITY OF HAVANA	Thursday, Dec. 24

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA	Tuesday, Jan. 5

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 31.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HANSA, Capt. KLUG KRAY, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Vaderland,	Dec. 28	Switzerland,	Jan. 9
Nederland,	Jan. 21		Feb. 2

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Dec. 28		Jan. 9
Vaderland,	Jan. 22	Switzerland,	Feb. 7

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.

B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA	Wednesday, Dec. 23
STATE OF NEVADA	Wednesday, Jan. 6
STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, Jan. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA	Wednesday, Feb. 3

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE .... Jan. 5, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN .... Jan. 19, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.